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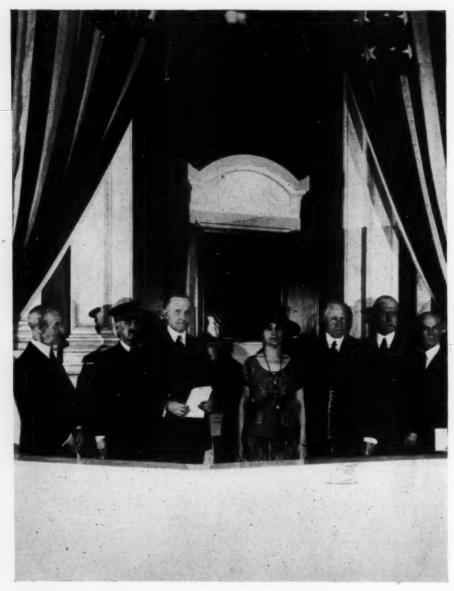
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PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE AND SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES AT THE PLACING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SHRINE IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.



VOL. LVIII, No. 4

APRIL, 1924

WHOLE No. 380

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON BY CONGRESS

By CHARLES MOORE

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS



HEN James Madison wrote into the Constitution of the United States the provision that gives to Congress exclusive jurisdiction for all purposes whatsoever over such

district not exceeding ten miles square as should by the cession of particular states become the seat of government, he built more largely and more wisely than he knew.

When George Washington was charged by Congress with the duty of locating and laying out the Federal City and setting in operation the machinery of government of the District of Columbia, the practical application of the exclusive jurisdiction provision was exercised with regard to local conditions as he found them.

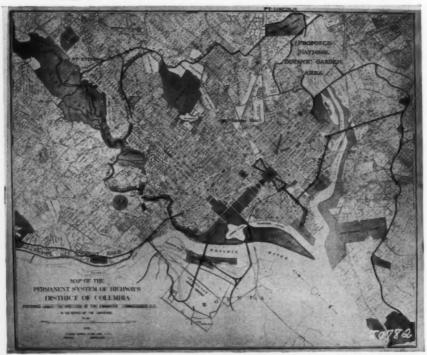
At the southeasterly corner of his ten miles square Washington had the town of Alexandria, which, as he and Jefferson firmly believed, was destined to become one of the great commercial centers of America. This distinction was to be attained by reason of the fact that Alexandria would be the point of access to the rich and fertile Shenandoah Valley. Connected with the sea by the Potomac, the town would be linked with the back country by a series of canals.

Into the canal project Washington put his time, his money, his engineering skill and his heart. The forsaken and abandoned masonry on the Virginia side of the river at Great Falls is a melan choly reminder of the silent revolutions wrought by the invention of machinery, changes never contemplated even by men of widest vision.

On the westerly side of the District was Georgetown, a trading center for the estates of Maryland planters, the



AREA OF THE FEDERAL CITY BETWEEN ROCK CREEK AND THE ANACOSTIA RIVER, SJOWING THE HOLDINGS OF THE SEVENTEEN ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS WITH WHOM PRESIDENT WASHINGTON NEGOTIATED



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SHOWING EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS AND PARKWAYS PROPOSED IN THE PLAN OF 1901

terminus of the prospective canal on the Maryland side of the river,— the canal which was completed and which is now dragging out a picturesque if decrepit old age.

Both Alexandria and Georgetown were to continue their respective local governments. The new Federal City, located between Rock Creek and the Anacostia and extending from the Potomac northerly to what is now Florida Avenue, was to have a local government partly elective and partly appointed by the President; streets and avenues belonged to the United States, as did the parks and reservations, but the control and maintenance of them was a matter of local concern.

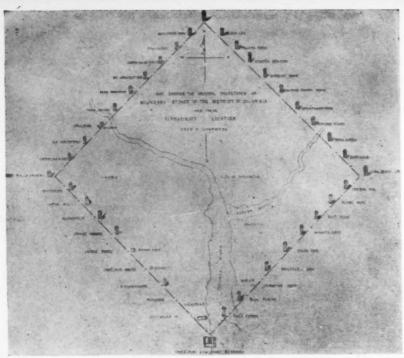
Outside of these three civic units the government of the unsubdivided area was the charge of the Levy Court for the District. An occasional milestone marked L. C., still to be found along some country road, bears testimony for those who are so curious as to investigate the meaning of the cabalistic letters.

Slow, uncertain and unsatisfactory was the growth of the national capital. At length Alexandria could no longer brook the neglect of Congress on the one hand and on the other estrangement from the state of Virginia, then the Mother of Presidents. In 1846, Congress authorized a vote to be taken in the Virginia portion of the District for and against a continuance of relations then unsatisfactory and with no prospect of betterment. Fewer than 1000 votes were cast during the two days of balloting; but the majority for the return to Virginia was overwhelming, and in this decision Congress and Virginia acquiesced. Today a vote on the question of a renewal of the former relations would probably be in the negative. There is no general desire to return.

The Civil War found the national capital an unfinished straggling village. There was no railroad connection with the South, and but one line to Baltimore and the North. Few streets had even cobblestone pavements. The Capitol dome was just begun; a canal that was mainly a sewer extended along B Street North. The converted lockhouse at the corner of Seventeenth and B streets testifies to the canal beginnings; and the still unfilled section skirting the War College was the terminus. Mature business men of today recall falling into this canal when they were children.

In civic backwardness Washington was not unlike other cities. Following the Civil War all American cities set about putting themselves in order. The round cedar block pavement, cheap and expeditious, was in favor. Closed sewers called for street grades. Water and gas required extensive excavations. Throughout the country there was an era of sudden civic expansion, and as a result extravagance and corruption.

General Grant was President. He was accustomed to large expenditures to accomplish large results, and waste had no terrors for him. In Alexander R. Shepherd, President Grant found the man ruthlessly to lift Washington into the rank of a city. "Boss" Shepherd had the training of a plumber, the nerve of a captain of finance, the ingenuity of the devil and the vision of a seer. Before Congress could catch up with him and abolish him and his improvised government, he had accomplished his task. From his day dates a new heaven and a new earth for the national capital. And let it be remembered to his justification and his credit that he personally



MILESTONES BOUNDING THE ORIGINAL DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, REDISCOVERED AND RESTORED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



MILESTONE AT THE NORTHWESTERLY CORNER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITUATED ON THE BLAIR FARM, NEAR THE POINT WHERE SIXTEENTH STREET EXTENDED CROSSES THE LINE, AND WHERE THE GREAT ENTRANCE TO THE CITY WILL BE. FOUND AND FENCED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

was an honest man — a plunger in civic improvement if you will; but a beneficent force in the District of Columbia.

The reaction from the Shepherd orgies was accentuated here as in other cities by the panic of 1873. The chief and lasting effect in Washington was to bring to Congress a realizing sense of former neglect and present responsibility. The Temporary Form of Government for the District of Columbia of 1876, and the Permanent Form of Government of 1878, mark the practical assumption by Congress of exclusive jurisdiction. Yet Congress still maintained the theory of duality embodied in the people of the District of Columbia on the one hand and on the other the Government of the United States.

Congress, however, took a long step towards realizing the Constitutional provision when it readjusted the District debt, provided for a ruling board of three Commissioners (two appointed by the President and one detailed from the Army), fixed the rate of taxation, and arranged to pay one-half of the expenses of government as determined by Congressional appropriations.

For nearly half a century, Washington has enjoyed an honest and, as cities go, an efficient government. In the officers detailed from the Army, whether as Engineer Commissioners, as Officers in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, as superintendents of water supply, filtration, or harbor improvements, the District has had the advantage of an incorruptible succession of engineers better trained for technical civic tasks than were the men who have filled corresponding positions in American cities generally.

On the shoulders of these members of the Corps of Engineers the burden of permanent public works has fallen; as

a rule they have performed their tasks with credit; and sometimes, as in the case of the revision of the railway terminals twenty years ago, with brilliancy.

The work of the civilian commissioners has been concerned primarily with daily administration; and so has not been lastingly conspicuous. That they have risen above the average of American city mayors is small credit perhaps; but at least they have seen to it that this little imperium has received no detriment.

During the last ten years of the nineteenth century, the growth of Washington in population, both urban and suburban, called for a revision of civic functions. A whole series of improvements was effected quietly but thoroughly:

The steam-railway freight facilities were increased and grade crossings were abolished within the city.

The street railway system was extended and consolidated and the underground motive system was installed.

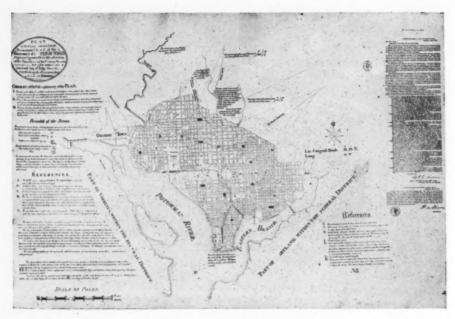
The abandoned water-supply tunnel project was taken up and completed, and a slow-sand filtration system was constructed.

The sewage disposal system was carried out.

The L'Enfant plan of the City of Washington was extended throughout the District of Columbia; provision was made for extending Sixteenth and North Capitol Streets and Massachusetts Avenue, three main arteries of the District.

Rock Creek Park was purchased and Potomac Park was created out of the river bed; the Anacostia reclamation project was started by appropriations in the River and Harbor acts.

The school system, the charities and the reformatory institutions were overhauled and their facilities increased largely.



THE L'ENFANT PLAN OF THE FEDERAL CITY, PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON AND ADOPTED BY CONGRESS



THE MALL RESTORED ON THE BASIS OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN AND ENLARGED TO MEET NEW CONDITIONS OF 1901

The initiative in these projects came sometimes from local bodies; more often from Congress. The legislation in most instances was carried through by one individual whom the chances of politics had placed at the head of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, and who, as the work progressed, developed an enthusiasm for the upbuilding of the national capital. His zeal was tempered and directed by a wide experience with civic problems and with public service corporations - an experience which gave him influence with Congress in relation to District matters. Moreover, he was known to be disinterested financially.

In short, for Washington the decade from 1890 to 1900 was an era of municipal house-cleaning and civic improvement along sane lines, without spectacular or even conspicuous features; there was nothing to attract notice in the country at large. Yet these projects lay at the very root of national-capital building.

In 1900 came the celebration of the centennial of the removal of the seat of government to the District of Columbia. That celebration developed the fact that the people of the United States were proud of their capital and were ready to foster and promote plans for its betterment. This sentiment found expression in the so-called Senate Park Commission, a body of four experts selected from among the men who had made the Chicago Fair one of the wonders of the world. The work of this commission was organized and directed by, and the report was made through, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

The plans presented to the Senate were based on the original L'Enfant Plan of the Federal City. That plan was restored to its place of commanding authority. Also it was revised to meet new conditions and requirements within the city; it was enlarged to include the entire District of Columbia, with studies for small and large parks, for parkways and park connections.

Thus L'Enfant Plan and the Plan of 1901 together form a consecutive, logical and comprehensive project for development, based on the power and dignity of this nation, and on the best precedents established through the centuries in the great capitals of the world.

The L'Enfant Plan in its entirety was adopted by Congress, but never was fully carried out and often was perverted. The Plan of 1901 never has been adopted, but the main features of it have been so embodied in legislation as to give it as much real authority as its predecessor ever had. The combined plans are today the guiding and directing force that is making for the upbuilding of a national capitol consonant with the dreams and ideals of Washington and Jefferson and Madison.

These plans were presented to Congress with such wealth and beauty of drawings and pictures that they were quickly visualized to the people of the entire country, through the daily press and magazines. One step after another was taken in the realization of the plans: the Union Station, the New National Museum, the Senate and House Office Buildings, the Agricultural Department buildings, the Freer Gallery of Art, culminating in the Lincoln Memorial with its reflecting basin and landscape features. Thus Congress has come to an appreciation of the impressiveness to be secured by having all public structures related to one another in a harmonious, comprehensive composition, whereby each unit shall gain in dignity and grandeur by association with all others.



THE CAPITOL AND JAMES CREEK CANAL, WHEN LINCOLN WAS INAUGURATED. THE AREA IS NOW OCCUPIED BY A PORTION OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN



RESTORATION OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN AREA AS AN APPROACH TO THE CAPITOL FROM PENNSYL-VANIA AND MARYLAND AVENUES ACCORDING TO THE L'ENFANT PLAN AND THE PLAN OF 1901

Such is the visible argument for a plan of development as opposed to the too prevalent habit of haphazard and piecemeal building.

Quite naturally the lesson of Washington planning has been taken up and followed throughout the land; and today city-planning is the rule in American communities.

One striking result of the development of Washington along lines of amenity and convenience has been to draw to this city increasing multitudes of residents, who swell the number of new officials created by the normal, and at times abnormal, increase in governmental functions. The increase in Washington's population, the expansion of building in both dwellings and commercial structures, has been phenomenal. This growth is bound to continue with the growth of the country. It cannot be prevented; it must be taken care of.

Moreover, the character of the population has changed. The old distinction between residents and Government officials, never very pronounced, has practically disappeared. The residents of Washington today are people who are here primarily because this is the seat Thus the national of government. capital is no longer in the District of Columbia; it is the District of Columbia. The old duality theory was outgrown long ago. It continues in legislation as the Levy Court milestones, or the lockhouse, or the stub end of the James Creek Canal continue - as relics of an age that has passed. Only, in the case of legislative enactments, injustices are perpetuated and progress is impeded. The old theories prevent the adequate development of Washington as the capital of the nation.

For example, when Congress figured that the United States owned approximately half the property in the District and therefore might properly pay half expenses, it was an enormous gain for the national development of Washington to have this assistance from the national treasury.

The ratio never was a true one, but it was excellent as a working basis. During many years, the District never raised one-half the amount Congress saw fit to expend; consequently the District incurred a deficit which had to be carried on the books of the Treasury.

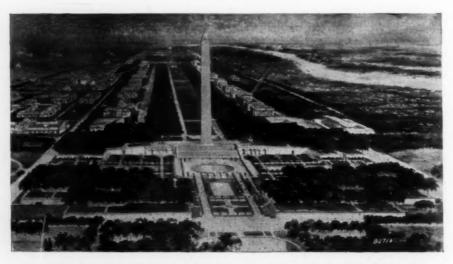
Latterly Congress has been unwilling to expend as much again as is raised from taxation of District property. So the ratio has been changed from 50-50 to 40-60 in favor of the general government, and still a District surplus now exists. Meantime the needs of the nation's capital go unprovided for. Washington is lagging behind the progressive cities of the country. It should lead.

The whole theory of any ratio or any part payment on the part of the Government is inequitable, unjust and contrary to the controlling facts in the case. Residents of the District enjoy certain civic benefits as do the residents of all other cities. For these their property should be taxed as property elsewhere is taxed. The amounts so raised by taxation should be paid into the Treasury as other receipts are paid. The Congress should appropriate sufficient sums to pay the expenses of Washington on a scale becoming the capital of the nation, quite regardless of the amounts raised from taxation.

Again, during the half century since the present form of government was established for the District of Columbia



THE UNFINISHED WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND THE MARSHES, AS THEY APPEARED IN LINCOLN'S DAY



the washington monument gardens and the restored mall, according to the plan of 1901

many radical changes have come about in city management. Most American cities have adapted their machinery to meet these changes, although few municipalities have been able to keep pace with their own rapid growth. Moreover, the city now performs many additional functions in order to meet the demands of a more exacting civilization. Then, too, Washington is much more than a city. In reality its nature is three-fold.

First, Washington is a city, with its police, fire-protection, water-supply, schools, parks, and the like.

Second, Washington is a state and county, with its charities, hospitals, penal and reformatory institutions, its militia, its courts.

Third, Washington is the National Capital, with its national buildings, monuments, parks and park connections.

As a capital it is called on to provide not only places in which its servants attend to its business; but also special and enlarged facilities for the sojourn of the legislative and executive officers, a rapidly changing body of denizens, whose homes are elsewhere and whose interests in the city can be but temporary and transitory.

The population of the District of Columbia is greater than that of six states of the Union, and more than half as great as that of six other states. These people represent in themselves the utmost demands of our advanced civilization. In the matter of educational facilities from the primary school to the university, they have the right to require the best of service; and the same is true in charities, hospitals, sanitation, and all the amenities of living.

Government employes, from the President down to the lower grades of service, are less well paid than persons having equal responsibilities in other walks of life. A portion of their reward comes from sheer patriotism, and another portion from the privilege of living in one of the beautiful cities of the world—a city in which ease of living is unsurpassed, at least in this country.

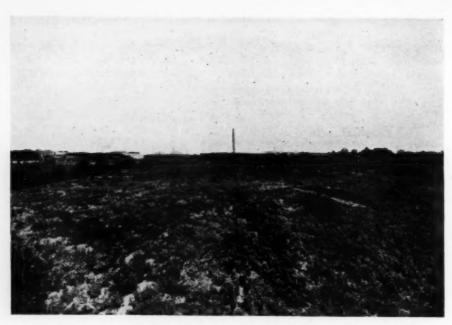
With all these unquestioned advantages of today, comes the necessity of preserving them in the face of a rapidly increasing population, and even of perfecting them to meet the present situation. Changes for the better never come save through the zealous and intelligent interest of individuals. It is necessary for the people of the country to face the situation squarely; to realize and often to visualize the demands of progressive Americans and to meet those demands adequately.

It is vital that the people of the United States, the Congress, the Executive Departments, and the residents of the District of Columbia drop as obsolete and outgrown all small, provincial ideas, and regard Washington clearly, distinctly and unequivocally as the National Capital.

The notion of economy should give place to the requirement of efficiency.

The standards should be the very highest. The nation's Capital should have as good schools, streets, police, parks, institutions, public buildings and monuments as exist in the most enlightened and advanced communities anywhere on the face of the globe. Such is the ideal, the goal. Such too is the tendency.

It is true that when one looks at the present and the immediate past, one is appalled at mistakes, blunders, neglects and inadequacies on every hand. Yet constantly there has been progress both in material things, and also growth of the conception of Washington as primarily the seat of government, and en-



SITE OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN 1910



the lincoln memorial designed by henry bacon on the location and with the landscape features shown in the plan of 1901

largement in the vision of the well-ordered city it is destined to become. Conjure up in your minds, if you can, what profound satisfaction George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, if they could come back to us today, would take in the approaching realization of their great dream of a park connection between the Capitol and the President's House; and with what awed admiration they would behold the Lincoln Memorial, beautiful, dignified and impressive symbol of the perpetual union of the states — such a union as they pictured in the preamble to the Constitution.

The machinery devised half a century ago for administering this wonderful heritage from the past has been outgrown. There is imperative need for revision. It is now primarily a question of men capable of handling civic functions with intelligence and vigor — men trained in state and city management and gifted

with power and initiation. For twenty years men of the first ability in the District of Columbia have consistently refused the office of Commissioner because they would not be one-third of an executive, well knowing that only by concentration of authority and responsibility can satisfactory results be reached.

It is both possible and probable that the District can furnish the man best suited to handle District affairs. But if Washington is truly the National Capitol then the opportunity to choose its executive should be nation-wide. There is no department of this Government which calls for wider, more varied, more exacting, more intelligent or more incisive talent than does the management of the city, county, state, national-capital, District of Columbia. Whether or not its chief ruler shall sit in the President's Cabinet, at least he should be of Cabinet-size.

TREE PLANTING PRIZE

Last year the National Committee, Conservation and Thrift, offered a prize of \$50.00 to the Chapter planting the greatest number of trees during a tree planting campaign as outlined by this committee in the program for the year 1922-1923. The final decision in awarding the prize was made during October by a committee of five and the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau were present and assisted in making the final decision. The prize was awarded to the Deschutes Chapter of Redmond, Oregon. This Chapter had sixteen members and had planted 1148 trees. Their records were sent in to the National Chairman, du'y signed and attested to before a Notary, and in correct affidavit form as required by the rules laid down for the campaign. As a state, California comes in for high "Honorable Mention" for the Chapters in California planted over 15780 trees. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Vice-President General from Missouri, was National Chairman of this committee, and Mrs. George E. George of Kansas City, was Vice Chairman, and the prize was offered by them.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL



HAN that Aprille with his shoures

The droghte, of March hath perced to the roote,

And bathed every veyne in swich licour

When Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth

Inspired hath in every holt and heeth The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his half cours yronne,

Thenne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages."

Chaucer "Canterbury Tales."

Long, long ago in the childhood of our Anglo-Saxon speech, the poet Chaucer wrote this famous commentary upon Springtime urge, which leaps eternal in the heart of every one of us—as the prologue to his historic tale of the Canterbury pilgrimage.

So do I like to think of the coming together of the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, as a mighty host—"joyful and triumphant"—intent upon a patriotic pilgrimage. With pulses leaping high with the renewed life which comes with the springtime, you heed the summons of your organization, and the voice of your patriotic mission is heard in the land.

You, the Daughter from Maine, have a sacred tryst, with you, the Daughter from California—not only in the Nation's Capital—but in your own second home as well, for every Daughter of the American Revolution has two homes, her native heath, and Washington the capital of her United States and the head-quarters of her organization.

With regard to the place of Memorial Continental Hall and the Society in our interest and affections, I am reminded of a story that is told of the New York of long ago.

A little boy was marching down Fourth Avenue, his face bright with interest and his whole air that of one who has important business on hand. A gentleman, who met him, being curious to know what was in the child's mind, stopped him with the query, "Where are you going so fast, my little man?" Promptly came the reply, "I'm going to the Bible House, sir—you see the Morning Star, that's the missionary ship, has just got in and I paid a penny to get that ship, so its part mine and I'm going down to hear all about it."

From quiet countryside and from throbbing metropolis, you bring your section's highest resolve and most inspired purpose to wield them into the whole of a mighty endeavor.

As your President General, it may not be possible for me to do what I would like to, in the way of looking into the smiling face of each one of you, with a heart to heart handshake that would convey to you my personal greeting and word of individual praise for your part in the year's growth and progress. But, I do want you to know of the gratitude and appreciation that I have in your support of me and this great Society of ours and of my belief in every one of you as living forces in this wonderful organization of which you and I are integral factors.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.



THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR LIBRARY

BY ISABEL ANDERSON LIBRARIAN GENERAL, N.S.D.A.R.



HE library of Memorial Continental Hall was completely furnished by the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia which provided the necessary equip-

ment of stacks, catalogue cases, desks, chairs, etc., and continues each year bestowing gifts that add to the value and usefulness of the library, making it one of the most attractive rooms in a building that is conceded to be one of the most beautiful in Washington.

Soon after the organization of the Society the pressing need of reference books to assist the Registrar General in verifying the application papers was recognized, and, as soon as a permanent headquarters was secured, books acquired by gift or loan were collected. The office of Librarian General was created by the Continental Congress of 1896 and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was unanimously elected to fill that position.

The volumes then numbered 126, and at present, including books, pamphlets and manuscripts, the total is over 13,000. As the library was designed primarily to verify genealogical and historical data, the field covered by the collection is that part of America represented by local histories (State, County, town and church), genealogies, biographies and vital records.

Histories of all kinds relating to the American Revolution, including military and civil records are desired, everything in fact that will assist in throwing light upon the men of the Revolutionary period, including their family lines as well as their service, and connect them with their descendants of the present day.

From the first there was the problem of securing the books needed, for the Society was small, with no funds for purchasing them. As a substitute, the Librarian General was allowed to exchange the Lineage Books, which were not given to chapters at first. Later, when the Lineage Books were distributed free to chapters, the Congress of 1901 gave to the library 100 copies of each volume, as published, to be used in exchange with publishers, libraries, etc. At the Congress of 1899, an appropriation of \$50 was made and continued annually until 1914, at which Congress the amount was raised to \$100, and in 1918 still further increased to \$200. These sums in every instance were appropriated for the sole and only purpose of buying books unobtainable by exchange or gift, principally those out-A great step towards the of-print. growth of the library was made by Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General. 1917-1920, who created a National Library Committee, with the Librarian General as Chairman, comprising a member from each state whose duty it was to arouse interest in the National D. A. R. Library. The succeeding Librarian General, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, enlarged upon this and urged that each chapter in the state appoint a librarian and thus form a committee of which the state librarian should be the chairman. This idea was carried out to a large extent and is continued today, the plan being to keep the state committee apprised of the needs of the National Library by sending lists of books desired to each of the State Librarians. Through this method in the years 1920-1923 nearly 3000 volumes were presented by "Daughters" throughout the country.

In some instances rare volumes are received from unexpected sources, and on occasions our members have secured out-of-print books through advertising. Recently Mr. Frank J. Wilder of Somerville, Mass., has volunteered to aid our members in locating books required it the State Librarians will communicate with him.

In addition to printed records, manuscripts of historical and genealogical importance are filed in a special case or cabinet recently presented to the library. Whenever the value, as well as the arrangement of this data, warrants, the manuscripts are bound and placed on the shelves with the other accessions, catalogued and made available for reference. Duplicates in many cases are retained, while others, with books not meeting our requirements, are exchanged or sold to secure those needed, and the ones thus obtained are credited to the original donors.

Since the election of Dr. McGee the following have held the office of Librarian General: Mrs. Charles Darwin,

Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Mrs. Edward B. Rosa, Miss Aline E. Solomons, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, Mrs. Short Willis, Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison and Mrs. Larz Anderson.

The growth of the library has followed that of our Society, and as the latter required additional room for its increased activities, the same problem now confronts the library. A partial solution, however, has been given by securing the privilege to place books in the Iowa room, which can be used for library work when not otherwise required.

That the value and importance of the library is recognized is shown by the constantly increasing number of readers from all over the country who come for information along historical and genealogical lines. Many applications for admission to the National Society are being received by the Registrar General from the western and southwestern states. The books particularly required for verification of such papers are not only the vital records and Revolutionary data of the thirteen original states, but also the local histories and records of the states in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys where many of the Revolutionary soldiers located in the years immediately following the close of the war and the first quarter of the 19th century. The migration of their children later to the Pacific Coast makes the published data of these pioneers in all parts of the West of inestimable value.

It can be easily seen, therefore, that genealogies as well as historical and military records are greatly needed in the library not merely to facilitate the work of the Registrar General but to assist all desirous of proving Revolutionary descent, thus enabling them to become mem-

the library becomes of the greatest importance to the life and growth of our Society, and one of the factors in en-

bers of the National Society, or of other couraging an increased interest in the patriotic organizations. In this manner early days of our national existence, and in the men who gave their lives and fortunes to secure for us our great and independent country.

NEW CASTLE AND ITS OLD COURT HOUSE

By Georgia M. Gilligan

Delaware State Chairman of D. A. R. Magazine

Six miles south of Wilmington, on a point of 'and jutting out into the Delaware River, is the historic old town of New Castle. Settled by Swedes in 1638, it has been called by no less than six names as Swedes, Dutch or English took possession,-Grape Vine Point, Sandhuken, Fort Cassimer, Fort Trinity, New Amstel and New Castle,-this last being given by Sir Robert Carr when the British conquered the Dutch in 1664; it was then governed by the English; at first by deputies from the New York province, but soon after coming under the rule of the great proprietor William Penn.

In 1675 the last Block House was moved to a more central part of the town, where they could have a Court House and Prison. At a council held in New York November 20, 1676, it was ordered that a prison be built, the sheriff to be responsible for the prisoners. All trace of the Block House has disappeared, but the Court House still stands, the oldest Court House in the United States, centre of twelve mile circle forming northern boundary of Delaware, scene of many famous trials. In the court room are two pillars on which the hands of criminals were placed while being branded with hot irons. The old bell in the tower, still in a good state of preservation, was presented to the citizens by Queen Anne, in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

This Court House was the identical one in which William Penn "was welcomed with joy (on his first coming to America) and was presented with Turf and Twig, Water and Soyle," in token of his Proprietorship, on the twenty-eighth of October 1683. In 1701, in loving remembrance of his first landing in America., William Penn granted 1000 acres of land adjoining the town to the inhabitants thereof, forming New Castle Common. This was divided into farms in the early part of this century, and the revenue therefrom applied to public improvements.

A part of this land in the centre of the town is called Market Square, and on it stands the old Court House and Town Hall. This land which was at first used as a common by all the citizens, having been encroached upon, and its value greatly injured by careless treatment, Thomas and Richard Penn, the successors of their father, supplemented the original grant by incorporating the "Board of Trustees of New Castle Common" and investing them with full power to control and manage the property. The revenue arising from this grant of Penn's has been applied by the trustees to public improvement. By it the principal streets were paved, and a Town Hall and Market House were built; and until 1870, the entire cost of the school system was met by the Trustees.

In Revolutionary times, quoting from Enoch Anderson's diary (Hazlets Regiment July 4, 1776), "We took out of Court House all the Insignia of Monarchy, all the baubles of Royalty, and made a pile of them before the Court House and burned them to ashes."

This old town was also the terminus for the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, first steam passenger road in this country. In the graveyard of the old Immanuel Church founded 1689, built 1704, are many famous names; among them George Reed, Signer of the Declaration, Framer of Constitution, Senator, Judge of Admiralty, President of Delaware and Chief Justice.



CONSTITUTION WEEK—WHAT IT MEANS

BY HARRY F. ATWOOD,

PRESIDENT, CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION



EPTEMBER 17th is the anniversary of the completion and signing of the Constitution of the United States. The week in which September 17th occurs is coming to be recog-

nized as Constitution Week. It is a time for renewing our allegiance to that organic law, and for encouraging discussion of the Constitution through every available agency.

In my judgment, September 17, 1787, was next to the most important event since Creation, ranking second only to the birth of Christ. It may well be called the mother of our several national anniversaries.

There would be no Fourth of July celebration but for September 17, 1787, because, during the intervening years between the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the signing of the Constitution, chaos and bolshevism reigned supreme in this country as they are now raging in Russia and other European countries. Money was worthless: credit was cast to the four winds; trade languished; commerce was dead; internal improvements were at a standstill; the Congress could not raise an army nor collect revenues; rebellion prevailed in Massachusetts and other states. The Congress fled from Philadelphia to Princeton when attacked by squads of mutineers led by insurrectionists. Discord, disunion, dishonor, and despair threatened the colonists on every hand. Then came the Constitution, and in a few years our people had surprised themselves and startled the world with matchless achievements. It was the act done on September 17, 1787, that made possible the glorification of Independence Day.

We would not be observing Washington's Birthday but for the wonderful event of September 17, 1787, because Washington would have had no Republic to administer. It was the Constitution that made Washington the father of his country and glorified his historic name. Washington took part in the debates but once during the Constitutional Convention, and that was near the close, when it was suggested that some palliatives and half-measures should be inserted in the Constitution in order that it might meet with popular approval. To this proposal, Washington, rising from the President's chair, exclaimed in tones solemn with suppressed emotion:

"It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

Prof. John Fiske has well said that "those immortal words should be blazoned in letters of gold and posted on the wall of every American assembly that shall meet to nominate a candidate or declare a policy or pass a law." It is an illustration of the high quality of statesmanship that participated in the framing of our Constitution.

We should not be observing the birthday of Abraham Lincoln but for September 17, 1787, for Lincoln would have had no Republic to save. It was the Constitution that made it possible for

Lincoln to become the immortal emancipator and savior of the Union. We should not be observing Memorial Day but for the Constitution, because that day was set apart to pay tribute to and to place flowers upon the graves of those who offered their lives for the preservation of the Republic that was created by the Constitution.

We should not be observing Labor Day but for the Constitution, for prior to its adoption equality before the law and the individual rights of person and property had never been fully established. The Constitution is deserving of the highest respect, the profoundest gratitude, and the strictest observance from those who toil. It established equality of opportunity before the law, and made character and capacity the supreme test of

promotion in every walk of life.

Judging from the conditions that prevailed in this country prior to the Constitution, today, but for its adoption, there would be little cause for Thanksgiving Day; but now the day may be given over to praising God for the blessings that have come and the glorious heritage that is ours as a result of the adoption of and adherence to the Constitution. Our several splendid national

anniversaries are but the effects of which the Constitution was the cause.

When the gifted Gladstone read our Constitution, he declared: "It is the greatest piece of work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." And the great William Pitt, after reading it, exclaimed: " It will be the wonder and ad-



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miration of all future generations and the model of all future constitutions."

Our several states, although guaranteed by the Constitution a republic as a form of government, have departed widely from it as a model, and drifted toward democracy through the introduction of various governmental agencies that tend to destroy representative government. We need to remember that during all the thousands of years prior to the adoption of our Federal Constitution there was no country to which the historian can point and truthfully say: "There was a government that worked well." For all the ages of time prior to September 17, 1787, the pendulum of government was swinging from one extreme to the other, from the extreme of autocracy, which results in tyranny, to the extreme of democracy, which results in chaos.

The purpose of the founders of this Republic was to arrest the erratic swing of the governmental pendulum, and fix it at the golden mean between the two extremes, and to protect the individual rights of person and property for every one within the confines of the Republic.

The men who wrote our Constitution and founded this Republic established a standard form of government. They did for the science of government exactly what the Golden Rule did for moral philosophy, exactly what the man did for the science of mathematics who conceived the ten digits and the methods of applying them; just what the man did in the realm of time who made the clock; just what the man did in the world of domestic relationships who suggested the monogamous marriage.

There is general agreement on the part of thoughtful people that the governmental tendencies today are gradually undermining the foundations of this Republic, of which the cornerstone is the Constitution of the United States.

The discussions which culminated in the adoption of our Constitution and its early interpretation and administration were the most comprehensive and enlightening to be found in all the annals of governmental procedure.

There is a lack of clear understanding on the part of a large proportion of those who should be leading in the right direction as to the plan of government that was established here under the Constitution of the United States, as to the fundamental principles that made us a great people, and as to the meaning and value of American institutions as conceived here by the founders of this Republic.

The most effective way to counteract the dangerous and well-organized activities of the radical and misguided forces now advocating and promoting doctrines and fallacies which confuse governmental procedure and disturb the basic principles which make for orderly progress is to fortify the great majority of well-meaning people with information that will clarify the issues and crystallize effort toward intelligent action.

The people of this generation are not sufficiently familiar with the discussions of those historic days and do not recognize their value, and consequently we have been drifting away from representative government toward direct action; from individual property rights toward socialism; from individual responsibility for individual conduct toward class consciousness, class agitation and class legislation, which means drifting away from orderly progress toward chaotic conditions.

There is great need today -

To further a widespread observance of the anniversary of the Constitution of the United States during the week of September 17 each year.

To stimulate a study of the discussions involved in its writing, adoption, interpretation and administration.

To arouse a keener appreciation of its value and importance as an aid to solving present-day problems.

To bring about a clearer understanding of that great document for the general welfare of this generation and posterity.



THE MEN WHO THOUGHT OUT THE REVOLUTION

IV. SAM ADAMS, Popular Leader

By John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D.
Professor of History, Smith College



N some respects Sam Adams was like, and in others much unlike, Patrick Henry. Neither man was a leader of the former ruling class in the local assembly, and each was

a representative of the plain people, who in the old system had not been called into the government very frequently. Each of their colonies had an aristocracy in government. In Virginia it consisted of upper families in each county out of whom came the county justices, sheriffs, and representatives in the house of burgesses. From this class rose into commanding position strong men who held the affairs of the house of burgesses in their own hands.

In rural Massachusetts towns existed leading farmers, who always were looked up to, who supported the minister, who furnished the selectmen, and in other ways constituted as snug a ruling class as the county families in Virginia. The representatives in the general court came from this class. In the sea coast towns the merchants were the men of wealth and consequently they had most influence there. As these towns were oldest and richest they had the greatest influence, and the best educated and most liberal leaders. It was, therefore, out of this

merchant class that the colony got its leaders in the Colonial period. They were men accustomed to rule, they believed in the things that already existed, they did not like to be hustled into new positions by men who did not belong to their class.

Sam Adams, like Henry, did not belong to their class. He had in him, like Henry, a feeling of protest against the political monopoly of the upper class. He was the son of a man who had been rich but was reduced to a very moderate estate through a bad venture. His own estate was so moderate that it barely afforded the simplest necessities to his family. He turned to politics for an occupation, making himself the leader of a group of workingmen, speaking with great effect in town meetings, carrying measures through by reason of his staunch number of followers, and becoming a power in the town of Boston. Both he and Henry were well descended, and both of them were looked upon by the ruling class as deserters of the ideals of their families.

Over against Sam Adams we may place James Otis, highly placed in the upper Boston society. He was a man of education, a top man in the top circles of the town. He went into the Revolution as a man of mind. He reasoned out what he and many of his class felt a thoroughly satisfactory argument for the increased power of the Colony and its immunity from dictation by the Crown. But Adams was a man of another kind. He was to Otis what Henry was to Peyton Randolph. He was the leader who caught the previously uncrystalized desire for political self-expression in the neglected workingmen and made it a power in town-meeting. Now and then comes a man who realizes the political sagacity of the common man. Such a man was Sam Adams. He had, also, the ability to reveal himself to the common man and to lead him. To the merchants of Boston he was a demagogue. Adams threw aside the upper class man's attachment to conservative ideals and accepted the leadership of lowly men, discovering in them the rich frankness and undwarfed idealism with which nature often endows them. Adams did much for them and they did much for him: together he and they created a bloc of votes in town meetings that had an important influence on the independence of the United States of America.

Sam Adams's life covered eighty-one years, from 1722 to 1803. After graduating at Harvard College at the age of eighteen he began to read law, but gave it up at the request of his mother. His father started him in business but he failed, losing half his capital. The other half he lent out on bad security and it was lost also. He then became partner with his father in a small brewery, which barely paid expenses. From this employment he was called "Sam the Maltster." Later he became a tax collector and was then known as "Sam the Publican."

Sam Adams inherited his taste for politics. His father is said to have originated the term caucus. The elder Adams organized a club of workingmen, mostly calkers, which used to meet before the assembling of a town-meeting to consider things that were to come up there. From this habit of deciding beforehand in such matters came the term "to caucus," signifying to settle by the calkers. The son proved even more expert than the father. He early showed power as a pamphleteer among those opposing the prerogatives of the King. He and his father incurred the hostility of the representatives of the Crown. The people suffered much at the time from economic reverses. "Sam, the Publican" was very easy on the delinquent taxpayers. His Tory opponents said it was the way he built up his popularity. He was naturally careless of details, and it may have been through that habit that he was slow in collecting. He was falsely charged with defalcation of the revenues by Hutchinson in his History of Massachusetts. His embarrassments were so great that he declined re-election as collector. When his enemies tried to bring accusations against him in townmeeting they were shouted down in derision by his friends. To the defenders of the King's prerogative he was a pestiferous fellow who had set the people against their natural leaders.

When news came in 1764 that parliament was about to lay the stamp tax the Boston town-meeting voted a protest, and Sam Adams held the pen that wrote it. One of its most significant sentences was as follows: "If taxes are laid upon us in any shape without our having a legal representative where they are laid, are we not reduced from the character of

subjects to the miserable state of tributary slaves?" The assembly was in full accord with the Boston town-meeting and the address it sent to the King, written by Otis, echoed in the following words the sentiments of Adams: "If all the Colonies are to be taxed at pleasure, without any representation in parliament, what will there be to distinguish them in point of liberty from the subjects of the most absolute prince?"

Adams's town-meeting resolutions were written a year before Patrick Henry's famous stamp-act resolutions; and because of this priority some of Adams' admirers have claimed that to him and not to Henry was due the first impulse of the revolution of the Colonies. it is worth while to point out that in his town-meeting resolutions Adams used the argument that taxation without representation is a wrong. Henry did not employ this doctrine. He merely said that the Virginia burgesses alone could lay taxes on Virginians. Under the theory that taxation goes with representation, Otis built up a plan for a federation of Colonies with the mother country. with Colonial representation in parliament. Adams did not go that far, but he used the statement which others used to cover federation without showing that he did not accept the implication that went with it. Henry left no doubt about his meaning.

In 1765 Adams became a member of the Massachusetts assembly and shortly afterwards he was elected its clerk, a position he held through the long revolutionary struggle that was coming. It was as clerk of the assembly that he had the authority he used, sometimes shocking his associates, in promoting the cause he had at heart. On one occasion Otis remonstrated with him for publishing in

the Boston papers a letter the Assembly had sent to Hillsborough, the Colonial secretary in England, before the letter could reach the gentleman for whom it was intended, Adams replied that the letter was really intended for the people of Massachusetts, and when Otis said Adams was "so fond of your own drafts that you can't wait for the publication of them to a proper time," Adams retorted: "I am clerk of this house, and I will make that use of the papers which I please."

Late in 1765 he was entrusted by the assembly with writing its reply to the governor's protest against the stamp-act riots. In this important document he gave up the doctrine of representation and taxation, definitely saying that the representation of the Colonies in parliament was impracticable; and, he added, " In the opinion of this house, the several subordinate powers of legislation in America were constituted upon the apprehension of this impracticability." He also wrote it down in the resolutions that attempts by any other power than the Massachusetts assembly to tax the people of the province were "infringements of our inherent and unalienable rights as men and British subjects, and render void the most valuable declarations of our charters." When this sentiment was written Henry's fifth resolution of May, 1765, had been published in the New England newspapers for many weeks.

Much has been said recently about the soundness of the old doctrine that representation must go with taxation. Such a claim, say some debaters, is not well based in British history, and to support the assertion they point to the condition of Birmingham and Sheffield, great towns in England, which in 1765 had no repre-

sentation and were taxed by parliament. In fact, in 1765 about nine-tenths of the people of Great Britain had no vote. Why, then, did the Colonies make so much ado about sharing a fate which the large majority of their fellow subjects shared without protest?

Such arguments can well be met out of the mouth of Mr. Lecky, the ablest English historian who has written about our Revolution. Admitting the cleverness of them he says truly that after all they are but "dialectic victories." actuality there was a vast difference between taxing Birmingham unjustly and taxing Philadelphia unjustly. One was near at hand and had many ways of making its wrong known and getting them remedied; the other was three thousand miles away, little known and little regarded, and it could not ward off or get a wrong corrected without great effort and much delay and commotion. "When parliament taxed the English people," says Lecky, "the taxing body itself felt the weight of the burden it imposed; but parliament felt no part of the weight of colonial taxation, and had, therefore, a direct interest in increasing it. The English might justly complain that they were taxed by a body in which they were very imperfectly represented; but this was a widely different thing from being taxed by the legislature of another country."

The latter part of the year 1765 was a turning point in the progress of the Revolution in the minds of the Colonists. The formal old leaders, like Franklin and Otis, loved the British empire with all its faults, so much greater than the absolute monarchies that covered Continental Europe. They thought that no government could arise on our side of

the Atlantic that would be better. They wanted the best of the system preserved with the rectification of its patent defects. Federation with Colonial representation in the parliament in London would have suited them. They did not realize with what rapidity the then Colonies were to grow. By 1830 they had a greater population than the United Kingdom had in 1765. Had the Colonies been given a stated number of representatives in 1765, the British government soon after 1830 would have been face to face with the dilemma of keeping them with inadequate fixed representation, or of giving them representation in proportion to their population and in so doing transferring the center of power in the empire to the western side of the Atlantic. Which would it have accepted?

When Grenville announced to the Colonial agents in London that a stamp tax was in contemplation he said: "I am not, however, set upon this tax. If the Americans dislike it and prefer any other method, I shall be content. Write, therefore, to your several Colonies, and if they choose any other mode, I shall be satisfied, provided the money be but raised." These words show that he looked upon the tax as a feudal lord looked upon an aid which he demanded of his tenants. The Colonists were determined not to be treated as the tenants of feudal lords. "I have decided that you will pay me an aid," said the lord, and it was an aid that was not within any established custom of the seignory. The Colonists disputed the lord's right to lay such an aid. It is not right to call him an oppressor. He was an honest feudal gentleman, but he was feudal to the extent that the Colonies, in his system, had no standing in his household.

As clerk of the Massachusetts assembly Adams wrote most of the addresses or letters sent by that body to the King, ministers, agents, or other officials whose stations made them a party of the controversy then raging. At the same time he wrote and published over assumed names many pieces and pamphlets on the same subject. It has been discovered that he used at least twenty-five pseudonvms in this kind of activity. Most of his writing was done at night after his family had retired to their beds. In a little room adjoining the chamber of his wife he sat until early morning, his pen scraping away under the dim light of a candle. Once his daughter remarked of an address to the King that this paper would soon be in royal hands. Adams replied: "It will, my dear, more likely be spurned by the royal foot." These papers were not written with the expectation on Adams's part that they would change the royal or official mind, but with the belief that being published in the Colony they would bring the people to unity in the defense of self-government.

When the stamp act was repealed in 1766 the people received the news with a great demonstration of joy, at which Governor Bernard appeared, and for once in his administration was popular in the town of Boston. Would the hopes of a complete reconciliation be fulfilled? In November Otis spoke in a town-meeting for the King's right to collect duties. It showed that he had gone about as far as he would go in support of the American cause. That it was carried further and with unflagging interest was due to Sam Adams.

His activity was many sided. Besides writing and debating he was always organizing. He had the faculty, neglected by many politicians, of finding talented

young men and bringing them into the cause. It was thus that he discovered John Hancock, a rich young merchant, who gave himself heartily to Adams's leadership. Another was Josiah Quincy, who came with great fervor at the age of twenty-three. Still others were John Adams, a second cousin, James Bowdoin, and Joseph Warren, all of whom responded to his leadership. This group, with Adams at the head, prevented the feared reaction of 1766. Aided by the King's determination to make the Colonists feel his authority, they kept the public mind aroused and led it step by step to the necessary unity and revolt that made armed resistance possible.

Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, I do not put in this group. He always supported the cause, but he was ahead of Adams in some respects, for he never took the position that parliament could tax the Colonies if the Colonies had representation. From his appearance in the controversy he held the doctrine of Henry's fifth resolution. But dwelling remote from Boston he was not able to direct the movement, which was essentially in Adams's hands, although Hawley supported it in the Assembly both ably and loyally.

Sam Adams was the author, as well as the instigator, of the "Circular Letter" sent by the Massachusetts assembly in 1768 to the Assemblies of the other Colonies. The measure was opposed strongly when first introduced; for it was known that the King was against any step looking to the co-operation of the Colonies; and it was thought unwise to raise his wrath further than already raised. But Adams well knew that nothing was to be expected from the King under any condition, and the letter was finally voted when Adams had made his

views clear. A ready response came from the other Colonies. But the King ordered the governor of Massachusetts to prorogue the Assembly as soon as it met until it rescinded the "Circular Letter," which only heightened the confusion, and made the other Colonies cling closer to the Old Bay Colony.

From this time until the outbreak of the revolution Adams was the leader of the patriots' side. He was the center of all that challenged the royal prerogative. He was in agreement with instigators of the affair of the "Liberty," 1768, and was heard to say to the crowd assembled around him: "If you are men, behave like men. Let us take up arms immediately and be free, and seize all the King's officers." When he thought the zeal of his followers flagged he renewed it by writing some strong appeal for the papers. It was in this way that he fought his battle against the King and the King's agents in Boston. He, "the man of the town meeting," contended against King and his ministers, who had a strong army and navy in the background. The King used no weapon except the whip that authority shakes in the face of its in-Adams used every shrewd, wise, and noble attribute of the human mind to arouse the people and keep them united. He was never at a loss for an expedient, and he never made a mistake. It was his leadership that made Massachusetts the most defiant of the Colonies.

His biographers like to linger on the simplicity of Sam Adams in all worldly matters. For most of the Revolutionary period his total income was rarely more than a hundred pounds, his salary as clerk of the Assembly. He took no notice of poverty. Not even the discomfort of his family could make him take care to earn, or save, money. His whole time was given to the cause of revolt against Great Britain. He was very abstemious in his eating, very plain in his dress, and negligent, to the point of slovency, of the conditions of house, lot, and fences connected with his residence. It is in his burning zeal for the cause of the Colony, directed by as firm and wise a mind as this continent has ever seen. that he excelled the other men of his day in town and Colony and dominated a struggle without which the Revolution. in all probability, would not have come as it came.

This series of articles commenced in the January, 1924, Magazine.





REAL DAUGHTERS THE PRIDE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

BY MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF REAL DAUGHTERS



IVING links with the Revolution itself are the venerable women known as "Real Daughters" who enjoy the rare distinction of having had fathers who served in the

American Revolution. Their ranks grow thinner each year, but it is a source of constant pride to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and every individual member that, through a special pension fund, the last years of these remarkable women are brightened by attentions and comforts in loyal tribute to the heroic deeds of their sires.

Think how highly the generations to come will prize the privilege of having known in their time these human links in the great chain of American citizenship reaching back to the very days of the Revolution. What an answer it is, as well, to the charge that America has become a mongrel nation through indiscreet immigration laws. The communities that cherish such women in their midst can proudly refute such statements and point to these living evidences of "patriotism's royal line."

It is needless to say that D. A. R. Chapters in towns that shelter Real Daughters are only too anxious to single them out; to treasure association with them as a real privilege; to seize the op-

portunity to enroll them in their honorary membership; to observe their birthdays and to have them as honored guests at chapter meetings and to perform the last sad duties in marking their graves with the "Real Daughters' Bronze Marker."

Normally speaking, many generations of humanity have come into being since the days of the Revolution. Yet through the longevity of parent and daughter alike these women are not granddaughters or great-granddaughters, as might be expected, but actual daughters, only one step away from the heroes of the Revolution. It makes us realize how very short, in the relative sense of time, has been our national existence. We are an infant among nations; our thousand years of national existence is still far in the distant future, but, please God, we have made our mark in the family of nations inspired by the dauntless deeds of these men of old in whose memory we pay the debt of gratitude in loving care and attention to their daughters.

What such tributes mean to these aged women can only be surmised. But old eyes suddenly dim with tears; faint smiles breaking through the calm of age and a pathetic eagerness to be enrolled as Real Daughters, and pride in the insignia of the Society when it is conferred upon them, teach a lesson that should not soon be forgotten. Many of these Real

Daughters have testified in writing to the pleasure such recognition has meant to them; they appreciate the tribute intended for their heroic fathers and they go to their graves happier and more content because of this loyal and loving service on the part of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. To many of them fate has not been overkind; many have lacked the benefits of Federal pensions so the monthly pensions from the Society have often eased their material way and what is more to the dependent aged, enabled them to maintain a self-supporting status in the household of relatives or friends. Surely the National Society will prosper because of the benedictions of these recipients of the gratitude bestowed upon them because of their valorous sires!

Within a comparatively short space of years now the opportunity to serve these women in person will have vanished. "Real Daughters of the American Revolution!" There is a thrill for the patriotic even in the mere words. Before these spectators of living American history, twenty-nine presidents have passed; the fires of wars have left unscathed and unsullied America's honor and integrity and from a country sheltering a scarce ten million now grown into the mighty giant of one hundred and twenty million souls.

The National Society is now paying monthly pensions of \$20 to eighteen Real Daughters. Constructive work for aiding Real Daughters has gone on for years under the auspices of a special committee. At first, its chief duty was to search out Real Daughters, invite them into the Society and have "watchful care" over them. They were made honorary members of the Society without dues of any kind.

In 1912 a resolution was passed by the

Continental Congress to give needy Real Daughters a pension of \$8 per month and in 1922 it was increased to \$20. In 1923 it was voted to use the income from the Liberty Loan Bonds for these pensions so long as it is necessary.

At the present time the care of the Real Daughters is in the hands of a National Committee which not only looks after living Real Daughters, but through its state chairmen and chapter representatives, locates graves of Real Daughters to put special markers on them.

Dramas of heroism are depicted in the graphic life stories of these women. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all of them are the children of second or third wives of Revolutionary soldiers. The average age is over eighty years. The services of their fathers range from that of drummer boy to officer. Like a silver thread of valiant deeds in the stories of their fathers run, the magic names of Yorktown, Valley Forge, Trenton, Saratoga, Stony Point, while one Real Daughter is the daughter of an aide-de-camp to General George Washington.

This Real Daughter, Mrs. Louise Kirwin Capron Thiers, is 109 years old and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Quarles, in Milwaukee. In good health, Mrs. Thiers keeps abreast of the times. On occasions she has attended the Wisconsin State Conference where she was feted and honored. She is one of 21 Real Daughters in Wisconsin D. A. R. annals, but the only one living at the present time. Milwaukee Chapter has had ten Real Daughters. Mrs. F. A. Seeber. State chairman of the Committee on Real Daughters, is the daughter of a Real Daughter. Mrs. Euphrasia Smith Grainger.

All of Minnesota's nine Real Daughters are dead, but their graves are kept

carefully marked and their memories green. One of these women, Mrs. Emily Chittenden Carter, possessed the true pioneer spirit. She was the last of nineteen children and a very industrious person. When her sons came West each had 24 pairs of wool socks, knitted by his mother, to bring with him. During her last eight years she pieced over 100 quilts.

The official records of the Real Daughters now living, follow:

140153.-ALLEN, MARIAH STORTS, was born in New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio. She was the daughter of John Storts who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1763, and who died January 12, 1852. He married, in 1830, his second wife, Mary Ann Burkhead, who was born August 30, 1802, and who died August 14, 1882. He enlisted at Red Hill, Pennsylvania, under Captain Fickle, and was at Valley Forge.

3343.—Andrews, Sophia M. Dolson, was born in Elmira, Chemung County, New York. 19763.—BARRETT, HELEN M. was born in the town of Campbell, Steuben County, New York. They were the daughters of John Dolson, who was born in New York June 16, 1752, and who died in Battle Creek, Michigan, April 8, 1838. His third wife was Elizabeth Carr. He served for seven years, being at the battles of Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown, and was one of the twenty-five hundred to cross the Delaware with Washington.

1301.—AVERY, ANGELINE LORING, was born in the town of Lebanon. New London County. Connecticut. She was the daughter of Solomon Loring, who was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, December 28, 1764, and who died in Lebanon, Connecticut, February 19, 1842. third wife was Angeline Sawyer. He enlisted from Hingham, Massachusetts, when fourteen years old for a three year enlistment term, serving as aid to Colonel Bost.

103149 .- BRADWAY, SARAH BOSWORTH, Was born in the town of Eastford, Windham County, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Allen Bosworth, who was born in Ashford, (now Eastford), Connecticut, in 1758, and who died in Eastford, Connecticut, March 18, 1830. He was a private in the company of Captain Stephen Lyon, serving in the battle of Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington and Frog's Point. While in the company of Captain John Sumner, he served in the battle of Rhode Island. He served in Captain Benjamin Sumner's company until 1781. 125370.—Dean, Jane Squire was born in

the village of Matteawan, Dutchess County,

New York. She was the daughter of Jonathan Squire, Jr., who was born in Norfield, Connecticut, March 6, 1763, and who died in Matteawan. New York, March 10, 1842. His second wife, Catee Holmes, whom he married in 1814, was born in 1792 and died in 1873. During the early part of the war, he was a teamster, carrying provisions for the army between Danbury, Connecticut, and Fishkill Landing (now Fishkill-on-the-Hudson), New York. Later, he served as a private in the regiment of Colonel Goosen Van Schaick.

128555 .- ELLIS, SARAH, was born in Boliver Town, McNary County, Tennessee. She was the daughter of Nicholas Starnes who was born in Cecil County, Maryland, November 6, 1756, and who died in Talladega County, Alabama, May 22, 1835. He married, in 1816, his second wife, Barbara Winters, born in 1784. died in 1861. He served first as a volunteer under Captain Crabtree, Virginia service, and in 1780, was made a sergeant. In 1780-1781, he served as a sergeant under Captain Pruitt. He was in the battles of King's Mountain and was also in the expedition against the Cherokees under Colonel Sevier.

89294,-FLAGG, SOPHRONIA ANN SHATTUCK, was born in the town of Washington, Sullivan County, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Abraham Shattuck who was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, October 12, 1759, and who died in Washington, New Hampshire, March 17, 1841. In 1823, he married his third wife, Eunice Jefts Creighton, a widow. He served a three enlistment term under Captain Benjamin Brown, Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment, 8th Massachusetts Line, being discharged at West Point, New York, January 28, 1780. He was in the battles of Moses Kill, Monmouth, Stoney Point, and at the taking of Burgoyne.

32241.—FLINT, SAMANTHA MORRISON, Was born in the village of Goram, Ontario County, New York. She was the daughter of William Morrison who was born in Goram, New York, in 1754, and who died in Goram, New York, August 5, 1845. His wife was Margaret Morrison. He served as a private in the New York Militia, Colonel Hawthorn's regiment, and in Colonel Stephen Schuyler's regiment.

36306.— GILBERT, HARRIET MORTON, was born in the town of Pembroke, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Silas Morton who was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 21, 1752, and who died in Pembroke, Massachusetts, March 25, 1840. Elizabeth Foster was his wife. He served first in a Minute Company from Plymouth, at the siege of Boston, 1775-1776. He was commissioned Lieutenant in Captain George Dunham's company, on January 1, 1777. He served in New Jersey where he was made an orderly and when he carried dispatches for Washington. Later he was with the army at Valley Forge. He was at the capture of Stony Point, at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and he witnessed the execution of André. In 1781 he became a Lieutenant in the 2nd Massachusetts regiment, in Patterson's Brigade. After being at the siege of Yorktown, he received from LaFayette one of the dress swords captured from the British. He was made Captain by brevet and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. His oath of Allegiance, sworn to at Valley Forge, was witnessed by Baron DeKalb.

21323.—Gregory, Annie Knight, was born in the town of Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Richard Knight who was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1767 and who died in Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1850. His second wife was Sarah Berry. He served as a drummer in Captain John Beatty's company, 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, and as private in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and sprivate in Captain Walter Finney's company, 6th Pennsylvania, and 6th Pennsylvania, and 6th Pennsylvania, and 6th Pennsylvania, and 6th P

sylvania regiment.

52666.— HATCH, ADELIA CLAP, was born in the town of Foxboro, Norfolk County, Massa-

chusetts.

52668.— Scott, Mary Ann Clap, was born born in the town of Foxboro, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. They were the daughters of Thomas Clap who was born in Sharon, Massachusetts, February, 1763, and who died in Foxboro, Massachusetts, June 23 1851. He married his second wife, Aurellia Allen, at Stonington, Connecticut, March 24, 1845. He enlisted, May 11, 1779, at the age of sixteen years and served as a private in Captain Lemuel Clap's company. He was with a detachment of guards under Major Nathaniel Heath at Dorchester Heights.

28668.— Henry, Melissa Purdy, was born in the town of Sherburne, Chenango County, New York. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Purdy who was born in Westchester, New York, June 23, 1761, and who died in Hamilton, New York, June 16, 1842. His second wife was Susannah Walworth. He served as a carpenter in Captain Young's company, Baldwin's regiment of Artificers, Continental Troops. He enlisted August 1, 1777, to serve for three years, being discharged, August 1,

1780.

193680.— HOLBROOK, FRANCES WINTWORTH BROWN, was born in Maine (near Binghamton), Broome County, New York. She was the daughter of James Brown who was born in Massachusetts, September 5, 1760, and who died in Union, New York, November 28, 1836. He married, June 19, 1826, his second wife, Mary

Clarke who was born June 11, 1793, and who died September 22, 1884. James Brown served as a water carrier, when fifteen years old. At sixteen, he enlisted at Peekskill, New York, in the autumn of 1776, serving as a private at the battles of Bemis Heights, Monmouth and Rhode Island. He was discharged in June, 1783.

30188.— HULBUTT, SARAH C., was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York. She was the daughter of Elijah Weeks who was born in Massachusetts, August 23, 1764, and who died in Scipio, New York. His wife was Sarah Bachelder. He served under Captain Smith, Colonel Marshall's regiment, Massa-

chusetts service.

36823.— Judd, Sarah H., was born in the town of West Springfield, Hampden County. Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Jediah Day who was born in West Springfield (now Holyoke), Massachusetts, March 7, 1775, and who died in West Springfield, December 26, 1839. He married Phebe Day (nee Day). He served a three year enlistment term under Captain Keep, Colonel Shepard's regiment.

43622.— RANDALL, CAROLINE PHEBE, was born in the town of Charlestown, Sullivan County, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Stephen Hassam who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1761, and who died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, February 4, 1861. His second wife was Lucy A. Miller, whom he married, August 19, 1841. He saw the battle of Bunker Hill and served the soldiers

on Copp's Hill with water.

22103.— Short, Ruth, was born in the town of Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Moses Short who was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 22, 1760, and who died in Newbury, July 6, 1841. His wife was Abigail Ilsley. He appears with the rank of private on the muster and pay rolls of Captain Silas Adam's company, service, two months, and also, with the same rank, on the rolls of the company of Captain Oliver Titcomb, discharged, December 31, 1778, detached for fortifying a post in Boston.

82866.— STRONG, ABIGAIL, was born in the town of Pempburg, County of Callarangus, New York. She was the daughter of Isaac Rugg who was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, February 25, 1765, and who died in Perrysburg, New York, January 30, 1853. Abigail Skinner, his third wife, was born in 1795 and died in 1849. His service consisted of two nine months' enlistments in the Massachusetts Militia.

10344.— THIERS, LOUISA KIRWIN CAPRON, was born in the village of Whitesborough, Oneida County, New York. She was the daughter of Seth Capron who was born in

Attleboro. Massachusetts, September 23, 1762, and who died in Walden, New York, September 8, 1835. His wife was Eunice Mann. He served three years in the Massachusetts Militia, enlisted March 31, 1781, being promoted

to the rank of corporal, September 22, 1781, for the month of October and November, 1781, and for the month of January, 1782. He was afterwards transferred and served as an aid-decamp on General Washington's staff



THE VOICE OF THE ETERNAL

BY CORNELIA A. GIBBS

The still, small voice has spoken as the ages took their toll, But man impatient, restless, had not time to save his soul. Now the voice of thunder calls us o'er the fields of battle red; We must hark to the Eternal, we must learn what He has said.

His teachers and His prophets have we often swept aside, But now we know their wisdom can no longer be denied, And we grant with tardy justice that we all must brothers be If the future holds real promise of a true democracy.

All unheeded in our midst, how long the child has stood! Yet the nation's doom is written which feels not its fatherhood. The birthright of sound bodies must we not insist on this? How long must sin teach lessons that with stubbornness we miss?

Are we bending every effort so that education's plan Shall bring ideals and vision to the nation's future man? The mothers of tomorrow—is it with laggard feet That the burdens and the duties they are unprepared to meet?

Can we not see new values as the old ones slip away?

Can we not read new lessons through this changing and decay?

If with force of strength and courage we can fight for what is best,

Then the race shall gain new vision from the heights where we shall rest.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In accordance with a recommendation of the Magazine Chairman adopted by the National Board at its February, 1924 meeting, the cover of the Magazine will for the coming year carry a series of insert pictures of historic edifices in the thirteen original states. This is to be arranged by the National Chairman of the Magazine, with the assistance of the State chairmen, and is in response to a general appeal for a change in covers and with an idea of making them interesting as well as attractive.

The states will be represented in the order in which they ratified the Constitution of the United States. Delaware has the honor of the first appearance, with this issue.

> (Mrs. Charles White) Frances Tupper Nash, National Chairman of Magazine Committee



ANCESTRY OF THE WIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

BY NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN



HE historian has touched but rarely on the careers of the wives of the Presidents of the United States and, except for a volume published fortythree years ago, which cannot

be called up-to-date, no authoritative book has been exclusively devoted to the women who have occupied the White House and, not infrequently, exerted an influence over the destinies of the nation. In the hundreds of biographical sketches of the Presidents of the United States there is seldom more than a passing mention of the wife's name, and almost never is her picture reproduced.

Within the confines of a magazine article only a brief outline can be drawn of the women who have filled the highest social position in the land; and because so little has been written on the subject we are devoting that space to an account of the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of these American leaders, taking them chronologically.

It is a curious coincidence that three of the first four Presidents of the United States married widows; five of the thirty Presidents have been twice married: John Tyler, 1st wife, Letitia Christian, 2d wife, Julia Gardiner; Millard Fillmore, 1st wife, Abigail Powers, 2d wife, Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh; Benjamin Harrison, 1st wife, Caroline L. Scott, 2d wife, Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick; Theodore Roosevelt, 1st wife, Alice Lee,

2d wife, Edith Kermit Carow; and Woodrow Wilson, 1st wife, Ellen Louise Axson, 2d wife, Edith (Bolling) Galt. No President has ever married a foreigner. There has been but one bachelor President, James Buchanan.

It has been truly said of Martha (Dandridge) Washington that her highest ambition was, while performing the duties of her home, and sharing the hardships of Morristown and Valley Forge, to live in the memories of her descendants and in the hearts of Americans as the wife of the illustrious Washington, and the first in position of the women of the Revolution. Martha Dandridge was born in New Kent County, Va., in May, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Va., on May 22, 1802, surviving her husband by a scant three years. She was the daughter of Colonel John Dandridge of New Kent County, Va., and a descendant of the Reverand Orlando Jones, a clergyman of Wales.

Abigail Smith Adams, wife of John Adams, 2d President of the United States, was born at Weymouth, Mass., on Nov. 11, 1744. She was the daughter of the Rev. William Smith and his wife, Elizabeth Quincy. When married to Adams on Oct. 26, 1764, she was but twenty years of age, and the match was not considered by many of her family and friends as a suitable one, the objection being founded on the fact that she was the daughter of a Congregational



MARTHA (DANDRIDGE) CUSTIS WASHINGTON (1732-1802), WIFE OF GEORGE WASH-INGTON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS (1744-1818), WIFE OF JOHN ADAMS, SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON, WHO PRE-SIDED AS MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE DURING HIS TWO AD-MINISTRATIONS 1801-1809



DOLLY (PAYNE) TODD MADISON (1772-1849), WIFE OF JAMES MADISON, FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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ELIZABETH KORTRIG::T MONROE (1768-1830), WIFE OF JAMES MONROE, FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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RACTEL (DONELSON) ROBARDS JACKSON (1767-1828), WIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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LOUISE CATHERINE JOHNSON (1775-1852), WIFE OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, SINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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HANNAH HOES VAN BUREN (1783-1819), WIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES minister and her grandfather was a minister of the same faith in a neighboring town, and thus she was considered Adams social superior, ministers being looked upon as the leaders of the best society. On her maternal side her grandfather, Colonel John Quincy, Councillor and Speaker, married Elizabeth Norton, and was the son of Edmund and Joanna Hoar Quincy. This Edmund was the son of Edmund Quincy, of Boston, Mass., who came to America in 1633.

It was during President Adams' administration that Washington City became the seat of government, and he and his wife were the first to occupy the White House. In her letters, Abigail Adams gives a graphic description of that mansion, then uncompleted, and its discomforts. The first New Year reception at the White House was held by President Adams and his wife in 1801; this time-honored custom obtained until the Wilson administration, when it was discontinued, to be resumed by his successor, President Warren G. Harding, and continued this year by President Coolidge.

Abigail Adams was mistress of the White House only four months. She was a remarkable woman, entirely fearless, determined and resolute, she could have filled any post of honor; cut off, as was her sex, from participation in the struggle for Independence; confined by custom to the lonely monotony of her country home, she nevertheless, stamped her character upon the hearts of her countrymen and enrolled her name among its patriots. Mrs. Adams died on Oct. 28, 1818.

Martha Wayles Jefferson had been dead nineteen years when, in 1801, Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated President of the United States. She was the daughter of John Wayles of "The Forest," Charles City County, Va., and the widow of Bathurst Skelton when she married Mr. Jefferson in 1772. There appears to be no painting or miniature of Mrs. Jefferson extant; but she was said to be very beautiful. During his administration, Jefferson's daughters, Martha Jefferson Randolph and Marie Jefferson Eppes, presided in the White House, assisted by Dolly Madison, wife of his Secretary of State.

Records show that Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter, Eleanor Wayles Randolph married Joseph Coolidge of Boston, Mass., a connection of Hon. Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United States.

Dolly Madison's fame as mistress of the White House will never die; her personality, her ready wit and kindly heart are part of the fascinating annals of that historic mansion.

Dolly Todd Madison, born 20 May, 1772, was the daughter of John Payne, 1734-1792, a colonel in the Continental army and member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for fifteen sessions, and his wife Mary, daughter of William Coles of Coles Hill. Her parents after the Revolution removed to Philadelphia and joined the Society of Friends. counted among her Colonial ancestors Josiah Payne, 1705-1785, member of the House of Burgesses; George Payne of Goochland, Justice and High Sheriff: Dr. John Woodson, born in 1586 in Devonshire, England, and came to America in the Ship "George," landing at Jamestown in 1619. Dolly Todd married, for her second husband, James Madison, then a member of Congress and later 4th President of the United States. The ceremony was performed at the residence of her younger sister, the wife of George Steptoe Washington, in Jefferson County, Va. Upon the death of her distinguished husband in 1836, Mrs.



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LETITIA CHRISTIAN TYLER (1790-1842), WIFE OF JOHN TYLER, TENTH PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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ANNA SYMMES HARRISON (1775-1864), WIFE OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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SARAH CHILDRESS POLK (1803-1891), MARGARET SMITH TAYLOR (1788-1852), WIFE OF JAMES KNOX POLK, ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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WIFE OF ZACHARY TAYLOR, TWELFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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JANE MEANS APPLETON PIERCE (1806- MARY TODD LINCOLN (1818-1882), WIFE 1863), WIFE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE, FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



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STATES



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ELIZA MC CARDLE JOHNSON (1810-1876),
WIFE OF ANDREW JOHNSON, SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

BULLA DENT GRANT (1826-1902), WIFE OF
GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT,
EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Madison came to Washington, D. C., and resided in the house which is now the property of the celebrated Cosmos Club until her death on July 12, 1849. Congress shortly after her widowhood, conferred upon Mrs. Madison the franking privilege and voted her a seat upon the floor of the Senate. The franking privilege has been conferred upon the widows of Presidents, and only recently it was granted to Mrs. Warren G. Harding and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The wife of the 5th President of the United States was Eliza Kortright, 1768–1830. She was the daughter of Lawrence Kortright, 1728–1755, and Hannah Aspinwall. Lawrence Kortright in the old French war was part owner of several privateers fitted out at New York against the enemy. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce (1768) and the township of Kortright was settled on his place. Before the Revolution he held a commission as a captain in the British army.

Mrs. Monroe was a direct descendant of Cornelius Jansen, born 1645, at Beest in Gellerland, and came with his father, Ian Bastiansen to New Amsterdam, who changed his name to Kortright; of Captain Johannes Benson, 1655-1715; of Peter Aspinwall, founder of that family, who came from Foxteth Park near Liverpool, England, to Dorchester near Boston, New England, and married Remember Palfrey, daughter of Peter, who was deputy to the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from Salem, 1634; through their son, Joseph Aspinwall, who married, 1st Hannah Dean and had son John (1705-1772), Alderman of New York City and (1753) one of the founders of the New York Historical Society Library. She was also descended from many other Colonial families of prominence.

The next "First Lady of the Land" was Mrs. John Quincy Adams who entered upon a perfect heyday of magnificent entertaining in the White House. She was 5th in succession of the occupants of that mansion and with her closed the women of the Revolutionary era. Thirty-six years had elapsed since the inauguration of the first President, and it was her good fortune to be mistress of the White House when Lafayette visited the United States and at the request of President Adams spent the last weeks of his stay with them.

Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams was born in London, England, 12 February, 1775. Her parents were Joshua Johnson and his wife, Adelaide, daughter of Walter Hellen. At the outbreak of the Revolution, although Mr. Johnson's business interests were in England, he was ever a patriotic American, and so removed with his family to Nantes, France. "There he received from the Federal Congress an appointment as Commissioner to examine the accounts of all the American functionaries then entrusted with the public money of the United States in Europe; in the exercise of these duties he continued until the peace of 1782." Then Mr. Johnson returned to London. where he continued to reside and where he acted as consular agent for the United States until his return to America in 1797. Mrs. Adams was a direct descendant of the first Thomas Johnson and his wife, Dorcas Sedgwick, who came to America, settling in St. Mary's County, and became prominent in the affairs of state.

The misrepresentations of General Andrew Jackson's political opponents embittered and undoubtedly shortened his wife's life. Her unfortunate early marriage to Lewis Robarts, socially and mentally her inferior and the calumnies

whispered about her are forgotten and she and her gallant husband have their allotted place in history with other representative Americans.

Rachel Donelson Jackson, the beautiful daughter of Colonel John Donelson, a wealthy Virginia surveyor, was born about 1768 in Virginia. Colonel Donelson owned extensive iron works in Pittsylvania County, Va., which he sold when he started for Tennessee. Before and after the Revolution he was a member of the House of Burgesses and repeatedly represented the counties of Campbell and Pittsylvania; he also held commissions of trust under Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry. He was born in 1718 and was killed by the Indians in Tennessee, 1785. He was the son of John Donelson who came to America (1670). and his wife, Katharine Davis of Summit Ridge, Newcastle, Delaware, a sister of the first president of Princeton College. Colonel John Donelson married Rachel Stockley.

Hannah Hoes, whose family name was originally Goes, of Dutch descent, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1782. Twenty-five years later she married Martin Van Buren. She died on February 8, 1819, after a lingering illness from consumption, and never was mistress of the White House, as her husband was not inaugurated until 1837. His beautiful daughter-in-law, Angelica Singleton, wife of Colonel Abraham Van Buren, U. S. Army, presided over the White House during Van Buren's term of office. She was the daughter of Richard Singleton and was born in Sumpter District, South Carolina. Her grandfather, -

Singleton and great-grandfather, General Richardson, served with distinction during the Revolution. On the maternal side, her grandfather, John Coles, of Albemarle County, Va., was an intimate

and valued friend of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and two of his sons were their private secretaries respectively during their presidential terms.

The untimely death of General William Henry Harrison, on April 4, 1841, one month after his inauguration as 9th President of the United States, occurred just as his wife was on the point of joining him at the White House. Anna Symmes Harrison was born near Morristown, N. I., on July 25, 1775, and died Feb. 25, 1864. Her marriage to Harrison took place on November 22, 1795. She was the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, a colonel in the Revolution, Judge of the Supreme Court and member of the Continental Congress, and Anna Tuthill, his wife. Her mother died soon after her birth and she was brought up by her grandparents. Her father, anxious to place his four year old child in their care, disguised himself in the uniform of a British colonel and took her through the British lines from Morristown to Southhold, L. I., and then rejoined his regiment. Not until the evacuation of New York in 1783 did the father and child meet again.

President John Tyler's first wife, Letitia Christian (1790-1842), was the daughter of Robert Christian who was born in 1760 and lived at Cedar Grove, New Kent County, Va. He was a colonel in the Virginia Militia, member of the General Assembly, and candidate for Presidential Elector in 1808. married Mary, daughter of William and Alice Eaton Browne, of James City County. Robert was the son of William Christian of Cherry Bottom, Charles City County, Va., in 1775 member of the Committee of Safety, and Elizabeth Collier, his wife, and grandson of William Christian.

During the I'residency of James K. Polk, his wife, Sarah Childress, discontinued the practice of dancing at the White House, a practice which she considered out of all harmony with the dignity of the Executive Mansion. Mrs. Polk was the daughter of Captain Joel

and Elizabeth Childress Rutherford County, Tenn., and from them she was said to have imbibed the "aristocracy of virtue"; an idea that, whatever the mass of society might consider themselves at liberty to do, it was indispensably due to her station in life to preserve inviolate the strict laws of decorum and of the purest principles. Other residents of Washington at the time, objected to what they termed her morbid exclusiveness: how-

ever that was, the White House was the scene of many notable gatherings during Mrs. Polk's regime.

General Zachary Taylor, the doughty hero of the Mexican War, followed Polk in office, but only lived a little over a year, dying at the White House on July

9, 1850. His wife, Margaret Mackall Smith (1787–1852) was the daughter of Walter Smith (1747–1804) and Ann Mackall. Walter was the son of Walter and Sarah Smith of Parker's Creek, Calvert, Maryland, and grandson of Walter and Alethea Dare Smith of St.

ABICAIL POWERS FILLMORE (1798-1853), WIFE OF MILLARD FILLMORE, THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

was a member of the Assembly, 1724-1744, and was the son of Capt. Richard Smith of Calvert County, and Barbara. daughter of Henry Morgan of Kent, and widow of John Rousby of Calvert, a woman famous for her courage. Captain Smith's father was Richard Smith. a lawyer by profession who was born and married in England, came to Calvert Copyright L. C. Handy, Washington County, Md. and in 1657 commiswas sioned Attorney

Leonard's.

This Walter

General of the Province; he was also a member of the House of Burgesses in 1658. He died in 1689.

Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, afterward President of the Confederacy, eloped with Sarah, daughter of General and Mrs. Taylor.

During her occupancy of the White House, Mrs. Millard Fillmore found it devoid of books. To meet this want, President Fillmore asked of Congress, and received, an appropriation with which to purchase them, and a room on the second floor was selected for a library. Before her marriage to Mr. Fillmore, Abigail Powers, to augment her mother's limited income, had become a teacher. She was the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, born in Northbridge, Mass., 1756, died at Stillwater, N. Y., 1800, a Baptist clergyman, and his wife, Abigail Newland. Rev. Lemuel Powers was the son of Lemuel Powers and Thankful Leland, daughter of James Leland of Grafton, Mass., and a direct descendant of Henry Leland of England. Abigail Powers was born at Bemis Heights, Saratoga County, N. Y., in March, 1798, and died at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on March 30, 1853, less than a month after her husband's term of office expired. In respect to her memory the government offices in Washington were closed and both houses of Congress adjourned.

Jane Means Appleton, wife of Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, was born at Hampton, N. H., March 12, 1806. She was the daughter of the Rev. Jesse Appleton (1772-1819), ordained minister of the Congregational Church of Dartmouth, N. H., 1792; president of Bowdoin College, a grandson of Samuel Appleton, who came to America in 1635 and settled at Ipswich. Rev. Jesse Appleton married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Robert Means of Amherst, who was born in Ulster, Ireland, 1742, came to America in 1766, and married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Daniel McGregor of Londonderry.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was an intimate friend of the Appleton family and a great admirer of Mrs. Pierce. The latter was much of an invalid, but in spite of her impaired health, she presided at many entertainments at the White House. Of a deeply religious nature, she would each Sunday morning request that all the attachés at the White House attend church, and after their return questioned them about the sermon.

There was little entertaining during the Civil War, 1861-1866, except the public levees when President Abraham Lincoln threw the White House open to persons in every walk of life. His wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, (1811-1882) was the daughter of Robert Smith Todd, (1791-1849) and Eliza Ann (Parker) Todd, and the granddaughter of General Andrew Parker. Robert Smith Todd was president of the Lexington branch of the Bank of Kentucky when 30 years of age; elected clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, which position he held for 20 years; representative from Fayette County and State Senator. He was the son of General Levi Todd, one of the defenders of the fort at Harrodsburg, and afterward assisted Logan to hold St. Asaphs, where he was stationed when married. He fortified Todd's station, later removing to Lexington; was clerk of the first Court of Quarter Sessions held in Harrodsburg, 1777; member of Danville Conventions, 1785-1787: lieutenant under George Rogers Clark; Major at Blue Licks, later Brigadier and Major General. He married Jane, daughter of Samuel Briggs and Sarah, daughter of David Logan. Samuel Briggs took part in the defense of St. Asaphs.

To be concluded in May Magazine



FLORIDA

The Twenty-second Annual D. A. R. Conference met this year at Fort Pierce January 15th, 16th and 17th with a majority of State officers and delegates answering to the Roll Call, the Cora Stickney Harper Chapter being the Hostess.

Tuesday evening, January 15th at eight o'clock the Conference opened formally in the Auditorium of the Fort Pierce Womans Club. Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Regent of the hostess chapter, the Mayor of Ft. Pierce and the President of the Woman's Club. The response was made by Mrs. Theodore Strawn, Vice Regent. Greetings were given from the National Society by Mrs. Everest George Sewell, Vice President General, and Mrs. James A. Craig, State Regent. The address of the evening was by Rev. John Baer Stoudt, Director of the Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Tercentenary Commission, who told the Conference of the plans for celebrating the 300th anniversary of the settling in New Netherlands of Walloons by the Dutch West India Company, in 1624. This celebration will take place in May and June and as the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution are erecting a monument to commemorate the first landing of Protestants in the New World and as the landing of Ribaut preceded the landing of the Pilgrims by 58 years, the Commission desires that the unveiling of the Ribaut monument at Mayport, May 1st, 1924, be given the place of honor on its program making it the first of a series of like occasions which will take place along the coast from Florida to New York. All Florida is interested in this celebration and the great honor that has come to this State. Mrs. Florence Murphy Cooley, as State Chairman of the Ribaut Committee is untiring in her work.

After the opening exercises Wednesday morning:—reports were read by State Officers. Mrs. Craig, State Regent, reported several new Chapters, two of them were represented, the Caroline Brevard of Tallahassee, and the Seminole Chapter of West Palm Beach. An address followed by our honored Vice President General, Mrs. Everest G. Sewell of Miami, Florida; and greetings from Ex-State Regents and visiting Daughters. Many letters were read from National Officers, State Regents, and Florida's own Daughters.

Mrs. Cooley as Chairman of the Ribaut Monument Committee gave her report, and gave to the State Regent the deed of the beautiful site for the monument, presented by Mr. and Mrs. John P. Starke of Mayport. She also presented to Dr. John Baer Stoudt the trowel used in breaking the ground for the placing of that monument. The historic instrument was painted blue and white, the D. A. R. colors, and tied with the official ribbon worn by Mrs. Sewell, Ex-Regent, and Mrs. Craig, Regent.

At this session a resolution was passed to adopt the Montverde School of Florida as their special charge. Montverde School will be presented for indorsement at the next Continental Congress. At the close of the session a buffet luncheon was served by the Hostess Charger

The second session opened with an impressive Memorial service, conducted by the Vice President General, Mrs. Sewell. Loving tributes were paid.

Reports were then read by State Chairmen which showed great activity throughout the State in the different Chapters. A report from the Nominating Committee was read, and the name of Mrs. James A. Craig was presented from the floor, for the office of Vice President General. This nomination was received with applause, and Mrs. Craig's name was placed on the ticket.

At four o'clock the members of the Conference were taken on a drive along the banks of the far-famed Indian River to the spacious home of Mrs. Abdill, where tea was served, Mrs. Edgar Lewis assisting as hostess. That night a banquet was given at the New Fort Pierce Hotel.

Thursday morning, the third session of the Conference was held. The opening exercises were followed by the reports of Chapter Regents. The Chapters are active in all lines of work. Mrs. Theo. Strawn, Vice Regent and Chairman of Valley Forge Committee, gave an interesting report of the placing of the Florida Seal in this National Shrine. At the recess that followed a lunch was given the Daughters by the Business Men's Luncheon Club.

The final session, Thursday afternoon was of interest not only to the attending Daughters, but through the State. The result of the election of State Officers being announced at this time, as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Theo. Strawn; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Brooke G. White; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. C. McLean; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Leonardi; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. B. E. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Warren Baker; Auditor, Mrs. Chas. H. Raynor; Historian, Mrs. Adhemar Brady; Registrar, Mrs. Allen Haile.

Mrs. Craig received the endorsement of the Conference as Vice-President General, to be nominated in 1925. The new officers were presented to the Conference by the Regent ,and the Twenty-second Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution passed into history.

(MRS. ADHEMAR) SUSIE B. BRADY, State H.storian.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution held their Eighteenth Annual Conference in Johnson City, November 1, 2 and 3, 1923, guests of the John Sevier Chapter.

There is no section of the State that has more historical interest, or is more beautifully picturesque, than that of the hostess city and the surrounding country. How very appropriate, that this Patriotic body shou'd have the privilege of unveiling two markers of such historic note as the "Old Trails" marker, un-veiled on October 31 at Elizabethton, just preceding the formal opening of this Conference: and the "Samuel Doak" marker, at old Washington College, which was a most interesting and impressive closing of the Eighteenth Conference.

Johnson City opened wide her doors and captured the hearts of every visitor. Before reaching the City the Boy Scouts boarded the trains, presenting each delegate with an edition of the morning paper, which contained a most cordial welcome to all. These splendid Scouts, typical young Americans, very efficiently tagged all baggage, relieving any possi-

ble confusion later.

The meetings of the Conference were held in the attractive Munsey Memorial Methodist Church.

The Conference was wonderfully inspired by the messages brought by the distinguished guests present; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General; Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Past vice president general, North Carolina; Mrs. H. N. Smith, representing Kenmore Association; Mrs. Thomas Day, State President, Daughters of 1812; Mrs. H. F. Lewis, ex-State Vice Regent of Virginia; Mrs. George Washington, President of State Federation of Womens Clubs of Tennessee; Mrs. C. B. Bryan, Miss Mary Temple, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Day ex-Vice Presidents General of

Tennessee; Mr. F. W. Milspaugh, Tennessee State President, Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. Massey, Virginia State President of the Sons of the American Revolution; and Hon. L. D. Tyson of Knoxville.

The presence of the National Officers was most helpful as well as gratifying, and their excellent ideas gave new zeal to the delegated body. The splendid efficiency of Mrs. Cook, as President General, is being appreciated by the entire organization.

The State Regent, Mrs. Gillentine, in a most earnest and impressive manner delivered her patriotic messages, with a force and power that thrilled her audience and caused renewed determination to serve zealously.

Mrs. Gillentine's report showed the wonderful cooperation from departments of all activities and a splendid growth and development in all lines of work. Her plan, as she gave it, for the educational feature of the

school children of the State working toward the placing of statues of Andrew Jackson and John Sevier in the Hall of Fame, was received with interest and endorsed by the body.

Reports of State Officers showed most efficient work and deep interest, also the standing committees, with most satisfying results. Mrs. P. J. Allen, Chairman of Historic Research and Preservation of Historic Records, presented to the Conference a most beautifully arranged book, containing pictures of interest and of His toric spots throughout the State, Mrs. Gilbreat gave in detail, an account of the splendid work being done in the community and school at Devils Fork. Miss Jackson, with her lantern slides, brought very vividly to the mind and heart of the Conference, the splendid work being accomplished by the Community worker.

The Chapter reports showed growth along all lines, conclusive evidence of the real patriotic spirit dominating the workers and the earnest and unstinted service of the State Regent.

The most important business of the Conference was the revision of the State By-Laws to conform to the National; and the election of officers, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Munsey Slack of Johnson City as State Regent and a most efficient corps of coworkers as other State Officers.

All organizations of the city cooperated with the D. A. R. in the social entertainment of the Conference, many delightful functions demonstrating the genuine hospitality of Johnson

Mrs. L. S. Gillentine, our State Regent, was unanimously endorsed for Vice President

(MRS. J. G.) ANNIE GLENN BROWN McCoy, Secretary pro tem.



To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.

2. All queries must be short and to the point.

3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.

4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.

5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped arvelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

11764. HALL.—"Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury" gives the Hall family (sometimes called Hale) and Sarah Hall is listed as a ship's passenger to Va. This family resided also at Portsmouth, N. H. See Beverly, Mass., Vital Records for Hale. Samuel Hale b Beverly, Mass 1687 resided at Newburyport & Portsmouth, N. H. mar. Apphia Moody & had ch. Joanna, Richard, Hannah & John. Richard was the father of Nathan Hale martyr patriot, captured & executed by the British. John b 1722 had son Samuel a loyalist in the Rev. went to Eng. to live & died on the voyage back at the close of the War. His wife was - Parker.-Miss Eliza Newton, 1766 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

11771. BUCHANAN. - Samuel Buchanan & wife Janet came from Glasgow, Scotland bef. 1750 bought land on Trenton & Easton turnpike, in Amwell Twp. He & his son John built & ran a tavern, which continued in the family to at least 1823. The hill there is st:ll called Buchanan's hill. His son Alexander fought in Rev. enlisting from this County. No clues of other chil. Desc. still here all seem to be from John (2) Samuel (1). Many of the family went to central N. Y. from 1820 on. No cemetery inscriptions yet found go back of 1800 & they belong to the third generation.- H. E. Deats, 1 Maple Ave., Flemington, N. J.

11770. HARDY.- Covington Hardy was the son of Richard & Mary Covington Hardy. His will is filed in Lunenburg Co., Va. & names his chil. Amelia McGuir, Letitia Barnes, Priscilla, Vincent, Charles, John C., Miles & Henry Hardy. This Will was recorded 1810/14 He married 30 May 1767 Catherine Beauford of Amelia Co., Va. a daughter of Rev. Beauford, Episcopal clergyman, who came to the colony in the early 18th century & located in Mecklenburg Co., Va. He married in Eng. Catherine Tedford,-Mrs. S. G. R. Horton, Nestle-Brooke Farm, Roanoke, Va., R. F. D.

11783. MORRELL. - See "Old Families of Salisbury & Amesbury, Mass." for branch of Morrell family that removed to New Hampshire. A Daniel Morrell (3) Ens son of Abraham (2) Isaac (1), married Hannah & d 1755. Their son Daniel bapt. 20 Dec 1724 of Salisbury, married Eleanor True & had son Daniel b 4 July 1760 living 1797 married Betty Osgood. Ephraim Morrell (4) (Ezekiel, 3, Jacob 2, Abraham 1) of Gilmanton, N. H. b 1717 mar 1766 - Seth. Signed Association Test 1776. Had chil. Jeremiah, Nathan, Ephraim, Joseph E perhaps others. By writing to the town clerks you may be able to get the information of Deacon Daniel Morrell you mention.- Miss Elisa Newton, 1766 Northhampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

11785. Bowen. - Remember Bowen b May 11, 1792 was 4th child of Wm., Jr. & Mary Hathaway Bowen & Gr. dau of Wm. & Anna Jennings Bowen. Wm. Bowen Sr. was Rev. soldier .- Miss Mary Bowen, Troy, Pennsyl-

PEALE.-Raphael Peale was born in Annapolis Md. 17 Feb. 1774 & d in Philadelphia 4 Mch 1825 having married Martha (1775-1852), daughter of Mathew & Martha George McGlathery of Morristown or Norristown. Among their chil were Eliza, Sophonisba, Charles Wilson, Edmund, St. George Rubens & Margaret. This account was written by Frank Willing Leach, who could probably give more information. - Mrs. H. H. Bayliss, 41 Orchard St., Pleasantville, N. Y.

QUERIES

BATES-HARRINGTON.— Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of either line of Lydia Harrington b 1795 d 1873 mar 1813 Cyrus Bates b 1792 d 1839. Their s Dr. Nelson Bates was b 1813 at Henderson N. Y. The family lived in Lewis & Jefferson's Co. N. Y.—L. B. G.

11823. BUTTERFIELD.—James Butterfield b 1752 in Burlington, Vt. mar Sussanna Brockway; their chil were James d 1839 mar Violetta Fields; Wm., Hiram, Lowvan, Jefferson, Marian mar Martin Cummins. Wanted any record of this man or his wife.

(a) Hoad.—Wanted ances of Naomi Hoag b Feb. 14, 1801 mar Dec. 26, 1819 Chas. Waterbury who was clerk of the town of Nassau, N. Y. in 1837-40; she d Nov. 5, 1868 in Hud-

son, N. Y.

(b) Fields-Miller.— Joseph Fields b 1763 d 1840 in Ogdensburg, N. Y. mar Anna Miller b 1763 d 1840 in Ogdensburg, N. Y. Lived in Massena, N. Y. bef. they came to Ogd., N. Y. Their chil were Joseph sett'ed in Galena, Ill.; Daniel; David mar Elisabeth Fishback of Orange, N. Y.; Elizabeth mar John Johnson; Anna mar Calvin Plumbly; Harriet mar Jerriahanial Baldwin; Juliett d young; Violetta b 1800 mar James Butterfield; Minerva mar Frances Reece. Wanted any rec. of this man or his wife.—H. C. B.

11824. Kenner-Eskridge.—Wanted date of b of Howson Kenner of Va. who d 1778 & mar 1732 Margaret Eskridge. Wanted also her

dates.

(a) GRIGSBY.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Grigsby who d in Va. in 1836.— L. C. P.

11825. Hosick-Holmes.—Wanted place of b & ances of — Hosick who mar in Falmouth-Pendleton Co. Ky. Samuel Holmes b in Ind. but removed to Ky. Was 1812 soldier. Was there Rev. rec in either line?—J. B. F.

11826. Jones-Lewis.—Balaam Jones, a Methodist minister from Va. mar Patsy Whitehead (Whitefield), emig. to Ky., Washington or Nelson Co. Had s John R. Jones mar Elizabeth, dau of Mary Dowdall & John Lewis, b in Va. bef. Rev. only child of Thos. Lewis b abt. 1742 & his 1st w (n unknown). Thos. is supposed to have lived in either Culpeper or Fairfax Co. Va; mar 2nd Judith Ferguson and had daus Cathrine who mar Protzmann & Elizabeth who mar Joseph Tonge. Wanted Jones & Lewis genealogy and records of Rev. services.

(a) FINCH.—Wanted parentage & dates of Wm. Finch who mar Polly — at Glen Creek Church, Woodford Co. Ky abt 1820. Also Polly's maiden n & genealogy.

(b) GOUVERNEUR.—Wanted genealogy & dates of b & d of Gertrude Gouverneur of

N. Y. Mar 1st Rutgers, 2nd Surgeon Gen. Wm. Burnet of N. J. in 1783 (?).

(c) Bell-Austin.—Wanted parentage of Jerusha Bell b 1775 mar Josiah s of Caleb Austin a Rev. soldier from Vt. Wanted n and dates of Caleb's w. They were mar in 1751. Did Jerusha Bell's f have Rev. Rec.?

(d) Moss-Forn.— Hugh Moss & Jane Ford mar 1768 had dau Sarah Winn Moss mar Capt. George Gordon. Wanted Ford & Moss genealogy. Capt. Gordon ser from Pa.—F. H. A.

11827. McNiel.—Wanted maiden n of w & Rev. rec. of Hector McNiel. Their dau Margaret mar Thos. Burns. Pa. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. 5, P. 802 — Hector McNiel commissioned Captain Sept. 6, 1777, 6th Co. 8th Battalion, Chester Co. Pa. Was this his rec.

(a) Root.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Martin Root b in Westfield, Mass. 1721; mar 1745 to Eunice Lamb. Also the Rev. rec. of his s Martin Root b in Westfield 1753 & mar 1779 to Ruth Noble & 1793 to Louis Smith.—C. B.

11828. HARRIS.—Wanted ances of Asahel Newman Harris, who was b in N. Y. State, Aug. 29, 1803 and mar Nancy, dau of Andrew & Phyllis Robson of Yates Co., N. Y. Harris moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio prior to 1835, & to Ill. in 1836. Had bros.—one living in Fulton Co. Ill & one a doctor in N. Y.; names unknown. Would like to correspond with anyone having records of this family.—C. B. H.

11829. STEWART-CARTER.—Was David Stewart who mar Sarah Carter abt 1800 & was living in Culpeper, Va. in 1811, d in Ky, as of David Stewart b in Ireland in 1745 & was marshal for Md during Rev— He mar Elizabeth Philpot. Was Sarah Carter a dau of Chas. Carter of Va. who m. Betsy Lewis & whose f was Edward Carter?—O. M. H.

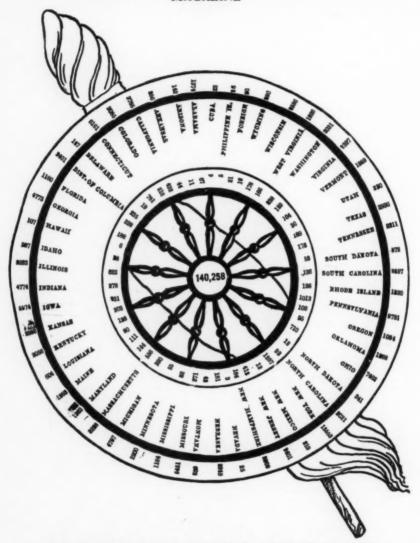
11830. BÂR-BARE.—Would like to corres. with desc of John Bâr or Bare who owned an original grant of land on the present site of Lancaster City, Pa. John Bâr or Bare's s John mar Catharine, Busler or Bosler & migrated to Salem Co., Ohio aft 1800. Is there Rev. service in this family?

(a) Hubler-Hoobler.—Adam s of Johannes & Susannah Hubler or Hoobler, b in Sherman Valley near Lancaster 1761 migrated to Harrison Co. Ohio in 1813. Wanted Rev. rec. in this family.—Z. McC.

11831. Bowles.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Thos. Bowles, Deputy Clerk of the Co. Court, Fred'k Co., Md. 1765 & whose w was named Eleanor. Who was the Thos. Bowles who received certificate #81002 for \$54.15 for Rev. service? This rec on page 205 of the 17th Report of the N. S. D. A. R.— M. A. E.

HONOR ROLL OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication leads all States with 1.257 subscribers



SPECIAL MEETING JANUARY 29, 1924.



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management was held at 2 P. M. Tuesday, January 29, 1924, pursuant to the following call:

"A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members,

appointment of organizing regents, authorization, organization, confirmation and incorporation of chapters will be held January 29, 1924 at 2 o'clock P. M. at Memorial Continental Hall."

The meeting was called to order by the President General and all joined in the Lord's Prayer and salute to the flag. There were present, National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Herrick and Miss Gilbert.

The Organizing Secretary General presented the following report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

At the death of Mrs. George Minot Baker, the State Regent of Massachusetts, the State Vice Regent Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, became State Regent and the State Board at Boston, Jan. 18th elected Mrs. James Charles Peabody, State Vice Regent, to fill the vacancy in that office. I ask for the confirmation of these officers.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Clara Smith Fackler, Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. Helen E. Paxson, Algona, Iowa; Mrs. Fara G. Maurer Frank, Morris, Minn.; Mrs. Margaret Yvonne Smith, East Okolona, Miss.; Mrs. Myrtle Edith Wilson, Newberg, Ore.; Miss Penelope Louise Keith, Athens, Tenn.; Mrs. Eddie McCall Priest, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Mrs. Helen Mar Bennett Linton, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.

The Organizing Regency of the following have expired by time limitation: Miss Lettie K. Marks, Hartford, Ky.; Mrs. Helen Harrison Gentry, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Clara Hampton Whittle Noland, Poplarville, Miss.

The confirmation of the reappointment of the following Organizing Regents has been requested by their respective State Regents: Miss Lettie K. Marks, Hartford, Ky.; Mrs. Clara Hampton Whittle Noland, Poplarville, Miss.

The State Regent of Oklahoma requests that the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Sadie E. Payne of Arline, Okla., be cancelled on account of Mrs. Payne having moved from the State.

The authorization of the following Chapters has been requested: Fullerton, California; Lander, Lusk and Rock Spring, Wyoming.

The following names for Chapters are submitted for approval: "Ames, Smith-Walker" for Long Beach, Calif.; "Anan Harmon" for Glen Ellyn, Ill.; "Desire Tobey Sears" for Mankato, Kansas; "Henry Dawson" for Mc-Pherson, Kansas; "Capt. Comfort Starr" for Tracy, Minn.; "Robert Newman" for Silex, Mo.; "John McCall" for Huntingdon, Tenn.; "Shawnee" for Murfreesboro, Tenn.; "Gen. William Campbell" for Radford, Va.; "Mary Richardson Walker" for Kelso, Wash.

By request of the State Regent of Missouri the "Armstrong-Missouri" Chapter wishes to change its name to "Armstrong-Glasgow."

The following Chapters have submitted their names for approval and their completed organizations are presented for confirmation: Anan Harmon at Glen Ellyn, Ill.; John Moorer, at St. George, S. C.; Rebecca Hastings at Barre. Vt.; Cricket Hill at Mathews, Va.; Gen. William Campbell, at Radford, Va.

Respectfully submitted, FLORA A. WALKER, Organizing Secretary General.

The following motion was offered by Miss Gilbert that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be adopted, with the exception of approval of name "Ames, Smith-Walker" for chapter organizing at Long Beach, Calif. Seconded by Mrs. Mondell and carried. It was the consensus of opinion that the name "Ames. Smith-Walker" did not sufficiently identify any Revolutionary soldier.

The Registrar General then presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1,650 applications for membership, including 1 from Africa. Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. James H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,

Registrar General.

A motion was offered by Mrs. Hardy that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of these 1,650 applicants to membership. Seconded by Mrs. Herrick and carried.

The ballot was cast and the President General declared these 1,650 applicants admitted as members to the Society.

The Recording Secretary General stated that in the absence of the Treasurer General she had been asked to present her report showing that 314 members have resigned since the report presented at the December Board Meeting; 295 members deceased, and 92 former members having complied with the requirements of the Constitution wish to be reinstated.

This report was received and the following motion was offered by Mrs. Walker that 92 former members, having complied with the requirements of the Constitution, be reinstated

and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 92 applicants. Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The members of the Board stood for a moment with bowed heads in memory of the 295 departed members. The President General then spoke briefly of the very great loss that has come to the National Society of some of the very prominent members, among them an Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Gaylord Putnam of New Jersey; Miss Sophie Waples, Ex-Vice President General of Delaware; Mrs. Marshall A. Elliott, who was Corresponding Secretary General under the pre-vious administration, of Maryland; Mrs. Esther F. B. Noble, a former Chaplain General, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. George Minot Baker, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Miss Lucretia H. Clay, a former Vice President General of Kentucky.

The President General also stated there had been appointed a committee to draft resolutions to present to the Board Meeting on February 7th in memory of these women.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3 P. M.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS, Recording Secretary General.

Members of the 33rd Continental Congress, Attention.

In honor of the visiting Daughters, Mr. Charles Colfax Long will present his interesting and inspiring lecture, exquisitely illustrated, "Washington, Our National Shrine," in Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday evening, April 12, at 8:15 o'clock.

This will be one of the outstanding features of the 33rd Continental Congress.

The President General extends to all a cordial welcome to attend this lecture.

REGULAR MEETING FEBRUARY 7, 1924.



REGULAR meeting of the Na-tional Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on February 1924. The meeting called to order at 10 A. M. by the

President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne

Cook.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, led in prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison, and one verse of the "Star

Spangled Banner.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General. Those present were: National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. DeBolt and Mrs. Whitman. State Regents and State Vice Regents: Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Ferrell, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Packard, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Den-mead, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Tillett, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Farnham, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Reed.

The President General then presented her

Report of the President General Members of the National Board of Manage-

Both political parties and all faiths and creeds have united to lay their laurel wreaths of respect upon the bier of former President Wilson, and to express their sympathy to Mrs.

To do our part toward paying reverence to the memory of this illustrious scholar, statesman and War President, our flag was lowered to half mast, your President General left our official cards upon Mrs. Wilson and sent her the following letter:

MY DEAR MRS. WILSON:

May I extend to you, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the organization which I have the honor to represent, our profound sympathy.

The nation has lost in President Wilson's death, a great educator, an eminent historian, and an outstanding leader of men who guided his nation successfully through the World War struggle and gallantly gave his life to the ideal which he espoused.

God keep you and sustain you is the

wish of

Sincerely yours,

LORA HAINES COOK,

(MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE)

President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution"

It is especially fitting at this particular moment that we should in loving and heartfelt sympathy commemorate the loss of the women who have given such devoted and untiring service to our organization.

Those who have departed from us since our last Board meeting are Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam and Miss Sophie Waples, ex-Vice President General of Delaware; Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott, Corresponding Secretary General under the last administration: former Chaplain General, Mrs. Esther F. B. Noble; State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. George Minot Baker; former Vice President General of Kentucky, Miss Lucretia H. Clay and Mrs. George E. George, former State Regent of Missouri.

The following committee has been appointed to draft resolutions in memory of these departed members: Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Chairman; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Mrs. Adam Denmead, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Ben Johnson, Mrs. Edmund L. Moody

and Mrs. Paul D. Kitt.

We regret also to announce the death of a member of our Advisory Board, Mr. Robinson Downey of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

(Here let us rise and pause a moment in silent prayer to their memory.)

In connection with the visit of Lloyd George to this country, I should like to read a letter received from his private secretary to the Daughters of the American Revolution:

" DEAR MADAM:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the invitation which you have been kind enough to extend to Mr. Lloyd George and his family to visit your Society.

fear that the time at their disposal will not permit them to accept your invitation during their stay in Washington but I am asked to convey to you their very warm appreciation for your kind thought. Faithfully yours,

A. J. SYLVESTER, Private Secretary."

Going back to October 16th, the date of our last Board meeting, I was speeded on my way to the State Conference in Massachusetts by a reception given in my honor and that of the National Board by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia. Every detail of this happy occasion bore evidence of the careful planning and fore-thought of the Daughters. Coming at the end of a day which had been filled to overflowing with the transaction of the organization's business—the friendly greeting and warm smiles of welcome which greeted us on every hand, quite banished the fatigue of the day.

An inspiring State Conference was held in Holyoke, Massachusetts, on the 18th of October. Despite the fact that what proved to be a mortal illness that prevented their beloved State Regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, from being present, her spirit prevailed throughout the entire Conference, and her carefully planned arrangement for the meetings were minutely carried out by the faithful State Vice Regent, Miss Isabel Gordon, who represented Mrs. Baker. The work accomplished by Massachusetts Daughters was evidenced by the splendid reports given, the outstanding undertaking being the raising of \$60,000 with which to build a dormitory for the International College at Springfield, Massachusetts. With me at the Conference were Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Vice President General of Connecticut, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian General, Mrs. Paul D. Kitt. State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, State Regent of Vermont, and Mrs. Charles C. Abbott of New Hampshire.

En route from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, I met, while changing cars in Boston, Mr. Lord, who was one of the commissioners of the Tercentenary Celebration. We discussed the proposed location for the Pilgrim Fountain, which is to be erected in Plymouth by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the money for which was raised during the past administration. It has practically been decided to accept the first location offered us by the commission which is near the Rock and on the opposite corner from Cole's Hill.

The 19th of October found me in Rochester, New Hampshire, accompanied by Mrs. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Farnham, State Regent of Vermont, and Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, ex-Vice President General of New Hampshire. New Hampshire Daughters are doing splendid constructive work under Mrs. Leslie P. Snow in carrying out the ideals of our Society. At their last meeting they voted to give \$2,000 to pay for one of the thirteen bells symbolizing the thirteen colonies in the Thanksgiving Tower at Valley Forge.

From New Hampshire, it was home again to Pennsylvania for the State Conference which was held in Lancaster. As this was our first coming together since my election to the office of President General, naturally it took on at times the spirit of a real home-coming. Mingled with the reports of the earnest work which is being accomplished by Pennsylvania Daughters under the splendid leadership of its efficient State Regent, Mrs. John Brown Heron, there was a continuous round of superb dinner givings and beautiful receptions, which made your President General feel very humbly conscious of her duties and responsibilities as well as of her privileges.

In Pennsylvania, we were honored by the presence of Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice President General of Illinois; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General of Michigan; Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, State Regent of Missouri, and Mrs. Charles E. Her-

rick, State Regent of Illinois.

October 24th found me at the New York State Conference in Albany where I again enjoyed the privilege of hearing results of its remarkable year's work; for its outstanding accomplishment in the completion of its cottage at Tamassee, South Carolina, at a cost of \$14,000.

The interest of my visit was further enhanced by the presence of Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Curator General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Treasurer General and Mrs. J. A. Bailey, State Vice Regent of South Carolina. Our visit in New York State was pleasantly terminated by the Daughters of Poughkeepsie, where Mrs. Brosseau and I were the guests of honor at the annual luncheon of the Mahwenawasigh Chapter.

Upon my return to Washington, several days were spent in the routine work of the office, it being a pleasure to accept the delightful hospitality of the State Officers' Club of the Dis-

trict on October 30th.

November 1st and 2nd were spent in Johnson City at the brilliant State Conference of Tennessee. Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Regis-

trar General, attended this conference with me. During the Patriotic Education Campaign in Tennessee a booklet was compiled by the State Regent, Mrs. Gillentine, on Andrew Jackson and John Sevier, fifteen thousand copies of which were distributed to the teachers in the State. From the splendid reports given at the Conference, it was evident that this state measures up one hundred per cent. in all National work.

From Tennessee, I went to Pinehurst for the conference of North Carolina, where another inspiring and interesting meeting was enjoyed in company with Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General; also present was Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Vice President General of North Carolina. In passing, it is a delight to express my appreciation of the greatest hospitality extended to us by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett and the splendid North Carolina Daughters.

The week-end was spent at Macon, Ga., accompanied by Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Vice President General of Georgia. Sunday morning while at Macon, in company with Mrs. McCall, and Mrs. Akerman, State Regent of Georgia, it was my privilege to place a wreath of flowers on the grave of Mary Hammond Washington, one of the early and beloved members of the Society, and the mother of Hugh Washington and Mrs. Bellamy. Returning with me from Macon, Ga., to Greenville, South Carolina, for the South Carolina State Conference were Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Vice President General of Georgia, and Mrs. Akerman, State Regent of Georgia. We were joined upon our arrival by Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Vice President General of North Carolina. Of course the outstanding work of South Carolina Daughters is for the school at Tamassee. Never have I been present at a more stimulating and inspiring scene than the night the certificates were awarded to the Chapter Regents by the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, in recognition of their share towards the completion of the \$50,000 endowment fund for Tamassee. Imagine my surprise therefore the next morning when the South Carolina Daughters adopted a resolution authorizing the building of a dormitory at Tamassee to cost \$50,000. South Carolina met every obligation expected of it in our National work.

This conference was brought to a happy close with a memorable trip to Tamassee. I wish it were possible for you to have been with us upon this occasion, as the school measured up to our expectations in every way.

Numerous invitations from states and chapters have been received, but of necessity they had to be declined, for not even the miracles of modern day transportation allowed of a more complicated schedule. In this connection, I regret it was impossible for me to represent our Society at the Memorial Service held in honor of our Ex-Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, by the Society of New England Women. The State Regent of New York, Mrs. Nash, represented the President General and our Society at this service.

Upon my return to Washington I was the honor guest of Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter at its annual ball, which was a brilliant social occasion. The following evening, it was my pleasure to extend greetings to the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the opening meeting of its annual National Conference. On Friday of the same week I gave a reception in honor of the visiting D. A. R. members of the U. D. C. It was held in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Harrold, the newly elected President, and officers of both organizations, assisted in receiving. A few days later, the Manor House Chapter of the District of Columbia, gave a most enjoyable reception, with the President General, as its honor guest.

During the first week in December, Mrs. Walker and I were the honor guests of the Trent Chapter in Trenton, N. J., at its annual luncheon which was held in the old barracks, restored very largely through the efforts of the Daughters of Trenton, aided by the late Woodrow Wilson during his term of office as Governor of the State. Several days later, together with Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Harvey Tyson White of New York City, I attended the luncheon of the Stamford Chapter (Conn.) on its thirtieth anniversary. Here we had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Regent of Connecticut, and Miss Nettleton, State Vice Regent. This Iuncheon was followed by an inspiring meeting.

Four Executive Committee meetings have been held and two Special Board Meetings for the admission of members and work pertaining to the authorization and organization of chapters.

After spending the holiday season with my family at our country place, Cooksburg, Pa., I returned to Washington early in the new year where I have remained ever since. January 16th I represented the Society in the receiving line at the reception which the Sons of the American Revolution gives once a year. Upon invitation from the S. A. R. our Society joined with them in the patriotic exercises held at the Franklin Statue on Franklin's birthday in Washington City. Your President General made a patriotic address and placed a wreath at the base of the monument directly below the wreath which had been sent by President

Coolidge. Our society feels greatly indebted for the privilege of being a part of the services

in memory of this great patriot.

As would have been expected, I have been very busy with the formulation of the necessary committees required by the coming Continental Congress.

Letters have also been sent by me to the new members, bespeaking their support of the magazine, and I am happy to report truly

gratifying results.

As to the fiscal policy of the administration, we point with pride to a \$50,000 reduction in the debt of \$280,000 on the new Administration Building, which had been made during the past eight months, but it is not my desire to go into detail as to the manner in which this has been brought about, as the Treasurer General's report will give complete and satisfying information in this respect.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

The Recording Secretary General stated that if there were no objections the report of the President General would stand approved.

Mrs. Heath, Vice President General from North Carolina, presented a resolution on the death of Woodrow Wilson, and moved that we the members of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution here assembled extend love and symmathy to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and family upon the death of her distinguished husband, Ex-President Woodrow Wilson. Seconded by Dr. Barrett of Virginia, and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Resolutions were presented by Mrs. Hodgkins of the District of Columbia, Chairman of Special Committee on Memorials, paying tribute to former officials of the National Society who have passed on since the last meeting of the National Board. Mrs. Hodgkins stated that through the kind thoughtfulness of the President General, she had been assisted in preparing these tributes by a representative of each State from which the dear departed ones had come. The tribute to Mrs. George Minot Baker, late State Regent of Massachusetts, was presented first, she having been a member of the National Board at the time of her death.

On December 18, 1923, Mrs. George Minot Baker, the honored and beloved State Regent of Massachusetts, died after an illness of several months. Her brilliant intellect, generous spirit and zeal in forwarding the best interests of the noblest things for God and Country will linger in our memory as a sweet fragrance.

The death of Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, of New Jersey, on November 5, 1923, brought

to a close the life of a woman who was intensely interested and active in civic, religious, charitable and patriotic affairs. She was the founder and first Regent of Boudinot Chapter and later held the offices of State Regent, Vice President General and Honorary Vice President General.

On July 21, 1923, Miss Sophie Waples, Ex-Vice President General for Delaware, entered into her eternal rest. She was the founder of Caesar Rodney Chapter and served most faithfully as its Regent for twelve years. Her deep reverence for her country and her patriotic zeal for its welfare was indeed an inspiration to her Daughters.

All Kentucky mourns the loss of Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, of Lexington Chapter, who passed away October 15, 1923. She received the unanimous endorsement of her State for the office of Vice President General and was elected at the Congress of 1904. She was a granddaughter of Henry Clay and Lucretia

Hart.
Esther Frothingham Noble, Chaplain General 1907–1911, passed from this life December 26, 1923, after a long and painful illness. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C. While living in Norwalk, Conn., she founded a Chapter and was its Regent for years. She was prominent in Church work as well as in Patriotic Societies.

The death, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott in Washington, D. C., January 5, 1924, was learned with the deepest regret. She was earnest and untiring in her work as State Regent of Maryland, 1918–1920, and Corresponding Secretary General, 1923–1923, and proved her executive ability and lovalty.

Mrs. George Edward George, Ex-State Vice Regent of Missouri, passed to rest January 10, 1924. She was a pioneer in the Old Trails work and always a loyal, enthusiastic daughter, ready at all times with her varied resources to assist the organization.

Whereas, The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has, during the past few months, lost by death these valued members who had served loyally and faithfully, some of them almost from the beginning of the Society.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the members of the National Board of Management, at this meeting of February 7, 1924, express our sincere appreciation of their devotion to the aims and objects of our organization and our deepest sympathy for those who mourn for them in their homes and State Societies, and

Be It Resolved, That these tributes and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to their families and State Regents.

MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY

MRS. ADAM DENMEAD

MRS. PAUL KITT

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG

MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY

MRS. BEN JOHNSON

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, CHAIRMAN Committee on Memorial Resolutions.

Mrs. Hodgkins reported that all the members of the committee, with the exception of Mrs. Sternberg, who was ill, had assisted in the preparation of the tributes, the length of which was necessarily limited by the space available in our magazine.

The President General asked the members of the National Board to join with her in rising to accept these resolutions, while the Chaplain

General led in a brief prayer.

The President General expressed a regret that the size of our magazine would not permit the printing of these resolutions as a whole.

The Recording Secretary General presented her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General Madam President General, and Members of

the National Board:
It is my good fortune to be able to report that the staff of the Record Room has brought the current work entirely up to date, including transcript of Verbatim Report of all Board Meetings under the present administration.

The routine work of the Record Room has included a more thorough systematizing of the files than was possible in the limited time available a year ago when the records were moved from the former quarters into the new Administration Building, and a card catalogue of all records and documents is being developed. The work of typing and indexing the official rulings of the previous administration has been completed, and both the original and duplicate have been bound in book form for convenient reference. All current rulings are being typed on book paper and indexed immediately following each Board Meeting, and will be in readiness for binding at the close of my term of office. A thorough study is being made of all rulings, with a view to so classifying and codifying them as to make them more readily accessible. Such rulings as appear to be obsolete or to require revision will be presented to the Board at a later date for such action as may be deemed advisable.

It would not have been possible to bring the work up to date without having had the temporary services of a most capable stenographer, who was assigned to the Record Room on the 10th of December. In this connection, I wish to mention that the annual reports of the Treas-

urer General show that the payroll of the staff in the Record Room is now only \$522.00 a year more than it was in 1914, or, in other words, only 125% of the 1914 rate, as compared with an average of approximately 200% in other departments. Furthermore, the staff has not been increased in number during the intervening period with the exception of occasional temporary help. Taking into consideration that the cost of living has doubled and that the volume of work has materially increased, due to the rapid growth of the Society, and the further fact that record work requires the services of specialists, I realize that my predecessors have been somewhat handicapped.

The Block Certificate work, which was formerly handled by the Chairman of Liquidation and Endowment has, during the past four or five years, been handled in the Record room. This it would seem properly belongs in the Certificate Room, and can no doubt be transferred to advantage within a short time.

Since the October meeting the Certificate Room has sent out 3,017 membership certificates. This work has been delayed somewhat due to the difficulty in securing a satisfactory engrosser to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of Mr. Downey, and also by the fact that Miss Turner, who has so ably assisted Mrs. Ramsburgh during the past year and a half, resigned early in November to accept a position with the Government at an increase of \$20 a month above the salary we were paying her. However, all of the certificates that have been received from the engrosser have been gotten out, and the vacancy left by Miss Turner has been filled.

Something over a year ago, the National Board ruled that the National Officers be asked to submit their reports to the Board in duplicate, one for filing in the Recording Secretary General's office and one for the Editor of the Magazine. This has proved to be a great help and it would be a still greater help if each National Officer could furnish my office with a carbon copy of her report and her recommendations at least 24 hours before the time set for the respective Board Meetings. This would make it possible to have uniform motion cards typed and in readiness for the signature of the person making recommendations and motions and of the person or persons seconding them. It would also be most helpful if each person who is to present a report to the Congress could have duplicate copies of such report sent to my office at least one week before Congress opens. We could then have the report set in type and have galley proofs available for the local papers and for the National Chairman of Publicity to send out in advance for release at a stated time. It would also make it possible to print the completed proceedings of Congress much earlier and get a copy into the hands of each National Officer and each State and Chapter Regent not later than the date of the regular June Board Meeting.

(MRS. FRANK H.) ALICE FRYE BRIGGS, Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was accepted as read.

The Report of the Treasurer General was then presented, followed by the report of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee:

Report of the Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1st, 1923 to January 31st, 1924:

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30th, 1923..... \$9,240.67

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$116,655; initiation fees, \$21,320; reinstatement fees, \$560; supplemental fees, \$1,450; catalogue of museum, \$17.94; certificates, \$5; Constitution posters, \$3.85; copying lineage, \$.25; creed cards, \$15.27; D. A. R. Reports, \$19.50; die of Insignia, \$.75; directory, \$5.03; duplicate papers and lists, \$442.65; exchange, \$1.96; hand books, \$12.52; index to Library books, \$3.39; index to lineage books, \$20; interest, \$487.84; interest, Life Membership fund, \$30.81; Lineage, \$1,917.28; Magazine - subscriptions, \$11,581.30; advertisements, \$3,010.25; single copies, \$136.34; post cards, \$4.10; proceedings, \$16.80; rent from slides, \$25.57; ribbon, \$30.44; rosettes, \$.50; sale of waste paper, \$10.10; slot machine, \$4.65; stationery, \$16.10; telephone, \$38.19; Notary fees, \$5.50; Auditorium events, \$1,151.54. Total receipts.......

159,000.42

DISBURSEMENTS.

- Refunds, annual dues, \$1,233; initiation fees, \$290; reinstatement fees, \$10; supplemental fees, \$39..... \$1,572.00 President General: clerical service, \$67; postage, \$61; telegrams,
- \$59.73; cards, folders and clippings, \$88.95..... Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,643.13; parch-
- ment, \$128.88; engrossing, \$15.50; cards and installation, \$228; Regents lists, \$125; postage, \$20; telegrams, \$1.47; cushions, \$6; file, \$2.50; paper, \$4.26; repairs to typewriter, \$12.75......
- Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,133.70; official lists, \$15; binding books, \$11.55; postage, \$5; telegrams, \$4.58; cabinet,
- \$279.15; seals, \$60.08; postage, \$400; cushion, \$2.50; guide, \$.75;
- Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$814.68; paper for application blanks, \$1,000; postal guide, \$.75; binding books, \$6; postage, \$80.; telegram, \$.76; repairs to typewriter, \$24.50.....
- Registrar General: clerical service, \$6,441.35; book, cards and clock, \$84.97; postage, \$30.; repairs to typewriter, \$38..... Treasurer General: clerical service, \$5,426.89; cards, binders,
- blanks, books and receipts, \$318.40; repairs to typewriters, \$45.75; telegram, \$.70....
- Historian General: clerical service, \$1,300.25; cards and pad, \$9.02.. Reporter General: clerical service, \$322.81; paper and covers, \$3.80. Librarian General: clerical service, \$954.38; accessions, \$55.39; binding books, \$115.35; book labels, cards, clip holder and dater,
- \$45.69; postage, \$7.76; expressage, \$11.41..... Curator General: clerical service \$400.; mount board and loose sheets, \$7; postage, \$5; expressage, \$.83; repairs to typewriter,

\$168,241.09

- 276.68
- 2,187.49
- 1,175.83
- 1.946.35
- 1.926.69
- 6,594.32
- 5.791.74
- 1,309.27
- 326.61
- 1,189.98
- 413.58

General Office: Executive manager's salary, \$666.72; clerical service, \$607.50; messenger service, \$170; stamped envelopes and postage, \$1,360.96; car fare, \$4.; expressage, \$7.24; telegram, \$.53; binding books, \$2.75; typewriter repairs, \$20.05; notary fees, \$2.; supplies, \$705.96; wreaths—Lafayette Statue and Mrs. Baker, \$25.93.	\$3,573.64
Committees: Americanization—reprint of reports, \$12.; bulletins, \$13.25; Auditing—postage, \$19; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$20.; postage, \$6.50; telegram, \$1.; cards, \$1.25; Children and Sons of the Republic-circulars, \$12.50; postage, \$2.44; Col. Walter Scott Fund—postage, \$20.45; Conservation and Thrift—reprint of reports, \$24.; D. A. R. Students Loan Fund—circulars, \$12.50; Ellis Island—circulars and envelopes, \$5.20; postage, \$26.74; Finance—clerical service, \$40; postage, \$2.; Historical and Literary Reciprocity-lists, \$222.48; postage \$10.; expressage, \$89; mms. covers and cards, \$5.90; International Relations—reprint of reports, \$12.; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, \$7.60; postage, \$10.; Manual for Immigrants—circulars, \$12.50; reprint of reports, \$12.; National Old Trails Road—reprint of reports, \$12.; Patriotic Educa-	
tion—reprint of reports, \$6.; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—postage, \$12.11; Philippine Scholarship—reprint of reports, \$6.; circulars, \$12.50; postage, \$10.; Preservation of Historic Spots—reprint of reports, \$30.; Publicity—circulars, \$12.50; Pres. Coolidge's speech, \$21.50; postage, \$2.56; Real Daughters—circulars and envelopes, \$6.25;	624.81
Expense of Buildings: employees pay roll, \$3,653.22; electric current and gas, \$345.18; ice and towel service and water rent, \$133.15; express and hauling, \$59.10; flags, \$17; cleaning uniforms, \$3.50; supplies, \$118.21; cutting door in museum, \$250.; relettering name plates, \$43.20; repairs to elevator, furnace and ventilating system, \$215.20; soil, \$104	4,941.76
Printing machine; printer, \$185.; electros, \$20.40; ink, \$9.75; repairs to machine, \$100.	315.15
Magazine: clerical service, \$600.18; postage, \$196.30; cards and stamp, \$21.; expressage, \$12.78; telegrams \$3.13; repairs to type-writer, \$10.50; Editor — salary, \$800.; articles and photos, \$445.; cards and stationery, \$13.30; postage, \$23.; telegrams, \$5.21; rerepairs to typewriter, \$11.; Genealogical Editor — salary, \$200; stationery, \$7.20; printing and mailing September-January numbers, \$9,678.41; cuts, \$992.41; postage advanced for mailing,	O TOTAL
\$200.; postage and expressage, \$107.97; subscription refunded, \$2.	13,329.39
Auditorium events: Labor, \$209.29; lights, \$103.25; telephones, \$2.65; refunds, \$537.10; carpet for Auditorium, \$70.88	923.17
Auditing accounts	150.00
D. A. R. Reports, postage	5.00
Duplicate paper fee refunded	3.00
Furniture and fixtures - 1 typewriter	88.20
Lineage: 1,000 copies each vol. 66 and 67, \$3,168.; postage, \$50.; ex-	
pressage, \$3.45; refunds, \$15	3,236.45
Proceedings; 2,150 copies, \$2,650.10; postage, \$273.14	2,923.24
Ribbon	95.00
Spoon	2.71
State Regents postage	247.80
Stationery	286.66
Telephone Thirty-third Congress:	238.75
Credential Committee — clerical service, \$85.38; postage, \$133.;	

map, paper, cards and stamp, \$14.05; telegrams, \$2.08; House Committee:—postage, \$3.; Transportation Committee—Identification certificates, \$24.; rent of typewriter, \$3.50	\$265.01	
Total Disbursements.		\$55,960.28
Transferred to Permanent Fund	_	112,280.81 60,000.00
Balance		\$52,280.81
PERMANENT FUND	=	
Balance in bank at last report, September 30, 1923		\$540.83
Receipts		φυ τοιου
Charters	\$70.00	
Administration Building contributions	571.25	
Continental Hall contributions	392.75	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	74.13	
Commissions: Insignia \$784.00		
Recognition pins 189,15	973.15	
Let and Could be Doub	47.00	
Interest — C and A Bonds	45.00	2.127.30
Transferred from Current Fund Total Receipts.		2,126.28 60,000.00
The state of the s	_	00,000.00
		\$62,667.11
Disbursements		
Notes Payable	50,000,00	
Interest	7,205.55	
Taxes - Lots 9, 10 and 804	139.07	
Administration Building furnishings:		
Bronze markers \$673.50		
Furniture 817.95		
Steel stacks	1,717.20	
C		
Continental Hall furnishings:		
Museum 11.00 Rooms 479.05	490.05	
	490.03	
Refund, Charter fee-Mo	10.00	
Total Disbursements		59,561.87
Balance	-	62 105 24
Dalance	=	\$3,105.24
Petty Cash Fund		\$500.00
	=	,500.W
SPECIAL FUNDS		
LIFE MEMBERSHIP		
Balance, September 30, 1923	256.34	
Receipts	400.00	
Balance		\$656.34
IMMIGRANTS MANUALS		\$000.0°
Balance, September 30, 1923.	1271462	
Contributions.	12,714.62 8,515.85	
Sale of copies	125.17	
~	143.17	
	\$21,355.64	

Disbursements: 50,000 Russian edition. \$4,152.50 Postage and expressage. 512.80	\$4,665.30	
Balance.		\$16,690.34
Balance, September 30, 1923. Receipts—contributions and interest.	12,085.22 1,271.57	
Disbursements — Real Daughters' pensions	13,356.79 1,420.00	
Balance.		11,936.79
PILGRIM MOTHERS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN		25 000 00
Balance, September 30, 1923	*********	25,000.00
Balance, September 30, 1923.	414.35 16,743.53	
Disbursements	17,157.88 16,410.88	
Balance.		747.00
		747.00
Balance, September 30, 1923.	1,190,80 1,510.91	
Disbursements	2,701.71 974.49	
Balance.		1,727.22
D		,
Balance, September 30, 1923		
-	2,387,64	
Disbursements — Damiana Dolorica	100.00	
Balance		2,287.64
	*********	2,201,04
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS Balance, September 30, 1923		
Distriction	364.19	
Disbursements	339.19	
Balance.		25.00
PRIZES — COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT Balance, September 30, 1923		1,570.00
Markers — National Old Trails Road Balance, September 30, 1923	3,628.71 710.46	
Balance		4,339.17

	RELIEF S			
Receipts				
Disbursements			791.56	
Balance		******		\$10.00
	TILL	LOY		
Balance, September 30, 1923				
Receipts			104.12	
Balance				215.47
Total Special Funds				\$65,204.97
	RECAPIT	ULATION		
Funds	Bal. 9-30-23	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 1-31-24
Current	\$9,240.67	\$159,000.42	\$115,960,28	\$25,280.81
Permanent	540.83	62,126.28	59,561.87	3,105.24
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	256.34	400,00	********	656.34
Immigrants Manual	12,714.62	8,641.02	4.665.30	16,690.34
Liherty Loan	12,085.22	1,271.57	1,420.00	11,936.79
Pilgri m Mothers Memorial		-,	-,	
Fountain	25,000.00	*******	*******	25,000.00
Patriotic Education	414.35	16,743.53	16,410.88	747.00
Ellis Island	1,190.80	1,510.91	974.49	1,727.22
Philippine Scholarship	1,705.65	681.99	100.00	2,287.64
Preservation of Hist. Spots	25.00	339.19	339.19	25.00
Prizes	1,570.00	********	******	1,570.00
Nat'l Old Trails Road	3,628.71	710.46		4.339.17
Relief	******	801,56	791.56	10.0
Tilloloy	111.35	104.12	*******	215.4
Totals	\$68,983.54	\$252,331.05	\$200,223.57	\$121,091.02
	Dispositio	n of Funds		
Balance, National Metropolitar Petty Cash (In Treasurer General				
Total				\$121,091.0
	INVES	TMENTS		
Permanent Fund - Liberty B			\$100,000.00)
Philippine Scholarship Fund-				
Life Membership Fund — Liberty Bond	erty Bonds		1,450.00	0
,				\$118,664.8
				φ110,004.0
		BTEDNESS		
National Metropolitan Bank— gresses: Real Estate Not Demand Notes	tes		\$150,000.0	
2000				\$230,000.0
	Rest	ectfully,		
			Cours II Door	OD 1 11

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Alfred) Grace H. Brosseau,
Treasurer General.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since October 1st vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$138,551.57, which include \$16,410.88 received as contributions for Patriotic Education and \$791.56 for Relief work. Real estate notes of \$50,000.00 have been cancelled and the interest paid on notes amounted to \$7,205.55.

amounted to \$7,205.55.

The largest expenditures were as follows:

The migest expenditures were as	TOHOWS.
Clerical service	\$20,645.66
Magazine	13,329.39
Employees of Hall	4,217.51
Postage	3,131.29
Support of Real Daughters	1,420.00
Translating and printing the Manual	
in Russian	4,152.50
Printing 66th and 67th volumes of	
Lineage Book	3,168.00
Printing proceedings of the 32d Con-	
gress	2,764.10
Linen paper for application blanks	1,000.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in the re-	
port of the Treasurer General	10,315.13

Respectfully submitted, ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held in Memorial Continental Hall at 2:30 November 16th.

The reports of the Treasurer General for October and of the American Auditing Company for the same month were compared and

found to agree.

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held at 2:30 on Friday, December 13th, at which time the reports of the Treasurer General for November and of the American

Auditing Company for the same month were compared and found to agree.

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held at 10:30 A. M. January 16th.

The reports of the Treasurer General and of the American Auditing Company for December were compared and found to agree.

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held at 10:30 A. M., February 6th.

The reports of the Treasurer General and of the American Auditing Company for the month of January were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEO.) MARY M. DEBOLT, Chairman.

Chairman.

Mrs. Brosseau supplemented her financial report by saying that before her next report she hoped action would be taken on the bill now pending before the United States Congress for exemption of taxes on the remaining lots of the block now owned by the National Society.

Mrs. DeBolt moved that the report of the Auditing Committee, carrying with it acceptance of the report of the Treasurer General and Chairman of Finance Committee, be accepted and filed. Seconded by Mrs. Stans-

field and carried.

The Treasurer General reported further that since the last meeting there were 50 deceased, 13 resigned, and 20 applications for reinstatement, and Mrs. Shumway moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for reinstatement of 20 members. Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General declared these 20 applicants reinstated.

Mrs. Brosseau then offered the following recommendation and moved its adoption: That \$18.00 contributed March 6, 1917, by the Deborah Knapp Chapter, Washington, D. C., for a District of Columbia mile stone fence, which cannot be used for the purpose, be refunded to the Chapter; and that \$7.00 balance in the Preservation of Historic Spots Fund be transferred to the current fund. Seconded by Miss McDuffee and carried.

The report of the Historian General was

then presented.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The office of the Historian General reports work on the Lineage Books as follows:—Volume 68 ready for distribution, 69 and 70 in hands of printer, 71 copied and compared and work on 72 in progress. The sale of the books through the Business Office, will be reported

by the Treasurer General.

Owing to the illness and death of Mrs. George Minot Baker, Chairman of the National Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records, the work of that committee was not outlined as usual. Under date of January 10th your Historian General sent a letter to all State Historians and State Regents urging co-operation in all state historical work through the three committees-Historical Research and Preservation of Records Genealogical Research and Historic Spots. Two suggestions of work for State Historians were given, one covering subject of Lineage Books, the other urging the necessity of proper filing and preservation of State Conference reports. letter from the Treasurer General regarding Lineage Books, the prices, supply on hand, etc., was enclosed with the Historian General's letYour Historian General was asked and has written a brief history of our National Organization for publication in "A History of Uncle Sam, written by his own people," which is published by the United States History Association, Boston, Massachusetts, and was one of many assistant proof readers invited by the American Legion to assist in the publication of a school history of our country which shall give a true statement of facts, together with inspiration for making loyal Americans of our boys and girls.

Your Historian General has received much pleasure from reading the early chapters of this book written by Prof. Horne of New York

City University.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Geo.) MARY M. DeBolt, Historian General.

The report of the Historian General was accepted.

In the absence of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution it was announced that she had sent in her report and it had been accepted by the Smithsonian Institution.

The Curator General then presented her report.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General, and members of the National Board of Management;

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board Meeting of October 16, 1923.

COLORADO: Framed copy of newspaper, date Nov. 7, 1783, containing Washington's Farewell to his troops. Presented by Mr. N. N. Payne of New Jersey, through the Arapahoe Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Colonial glass cream pitcher. Presented by Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson, "E Pluribus Unum" Chapter. Embroidered net fichu, and two silver tablespoons for the Cargill collection. Presented by Mrs. B. C. Yorks, Martha Washington Chapter. Reference book; "Old glass, and how to collect it." Presented by "E. Pluribus Unum" Chapter.

GEORGIA: Tall glass comport, with frosted grape decoration and gold, also rare blue dish, with scalloped edge. Presented by Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy.

Kansas: Book of Sermons (Flavels) printed in 1700 used by great grandmother of donor. Presented by Mrs. Clarence S. Hall, Betty Washington Chapter. Small book, printed in 1796, entitled; "Entertaining His-

tories for Young Ladies and Gentlemen." Presented by Mrs. Clarence S. Hall, of Betty Washington Chapter.

Kentucky: Silver fruit knife, owned and used in 1793, by Keturah Moss Taylor, for whom the Newport Chapter was named. Presented by Mrs. Georgena Hodge Bailey, in memory of her sister, Ann Taylor Hodge, Newport Chapter. Silver ladle, owned by John Miller, Revolutionary soldier. Presented by Mrs. Thomas Pickett Taylor, Louisville.

MASSACHUSETTS: G'ass cup plate. Presented by Mrs. John H. C. Hadley, Old Oak Chapter. Piece of Washington Elm. Presented by Mr. George H. Ellis, Ir. Old Tatting collar, owned and used by Mrs. Jonathan Adams, great grandmother of donor Miss Jane Adams Foster.

New Hampshire: Two pieces of Continental Currency, value of each eight dollars, dates of printing 1775 and 1777. Presented by Miss Caroline Stewart, through the Rumford Chapter.

New Jersey: Three blue plates of Staffordshire, one a "State Plate," one light blue, and the third small, of leaf shape. Presented by Miss Lucretia Hyde, Morsemere, N. J., in memory of three Revolutionary great grandfathers.

NEW YORK: A large Buckle, found at Fort Ticonderoga, and presented by C. L. Ross, also a folder containing the "Union and the Constitution," presented by Mrs. Charles L. Ross, both coming through the Ticonderoga Chapter. Gavel made from the wood of a vessel of Benedict Arnold's fleet, sunk at Whitehall on July 7, 1777. Presented by Mrs. Arthur W. Pray, Gansevoort Chapter. Book entitled "A Journey to Jerusalem," published in 1796, and owned by great grandfather of donor, Mrs. Lucena H. Briggs Elmendorf, member at large, of Albany Co., New York. Sampler, made by Sallie Stone, born October 8, 1769. Presented by Patterson Chapter. Old flask of green glass, owned and used during the Revolutionary War, by Gen. James A. Dana. Presented by Mohawk Chapter. Small piece of oak from the "Royal Savage." Presented by Mr. F. D. Anthony, through Mohawk Chapter. Last letter written by Gen. Richard Montgomery to his wife. Presented by Mrs. Theo. de Laporte, Chancellor Livingston Chapter, to whose ancestor the letter was given by Mrs. Montgomery.

OHIO: Framed deed of land granted to Nathaniel Little in 1796. Presented by Mrs. J. O. Park, Sarah Copus Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Pewter Plate and Cup, used in 1787 by a descendant of Governor Bradford.

Presented by the Misses Mary and Anniette Bowen, "Os-cu-hu" Chapter. Surgical Outfit, consisting of apron, saw and case of instruments, used by Dr. James Davidson, 1776-1783. Certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, and Real Bandana, with portrait of Washington. Presented by Mrs. James Humphries Krom, Fort Antes Chapter. Book "An Abridgement of the Laws of Pennsylvania," formerly owned by John Pomroy, born 1745. Presented by Miss Ellie Roberts Ray, Conemaugh Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND: Silver salt spoon with crest, initials "G. P. L." Presented by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Gaspee Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Blue Canton plate, belonging to the family of Col. A. Hawkes Hay, and used at a dinner given to Gen. Washington. Presented by Miss Eudora K. Hay, Esther Marion Chapter.

VERMONT: Card case of fur with bead trimming, used by Amos Bemis during the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Maurice (C. H). Ann Story Chapter. Carved Powder Horn, carried through the American Revolution and the French and Indian War. Marked "Moses Blood, his horn 1749." Presented by Miss Lora I. Blood, Cavendish Chapter.

VIRGINIA: Pincushion top, made from one of the gowns of Martha Washington's trous-Presented by the Misses Mary and Annie Emmerson, and Mrs. Kenneth Mc-Alpine, Fort Nelson Chapter.

Washington: Seventeen valuable manuscripts with portraits, for the "Flora Walker Collection." Presented by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General.

I also have to report that the Flag Case presented by Colonel Walter Scott at Congress of last year, and a new Textile Case, will be in place in the Museum in time to be installed early in April.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. CHARLES S.) OLIVE WHITMAN. Curator General.

Mrs. Whitman supplemented her report by stating that there was a large number of catalogs of the Museum on hand which she wished to display for sale at the Continental Congress, but in order to do so it would be necessary to add the gifts which had been received during the year. She therefore offered the following recommendation and moved its adoption: The expenditure of Sixty-five dollars to bring the catalog up to date by the addition of new leaves, as over two hundred gifts have been presented since the Congress of 1923. Seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried.

In the absence of the Librarian General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

It is with pleasure that I have to report the recent gift of the Mary Washington Chapter consisting of two more book stacks for the library.

The consent of the Iowa and Vermont "Daughters" to the use of their rooms in connection with the library has greatly facilitated the work.

Inquiries are frequently made of the Librarian General as to just what constitutes the expenses of the library. I will cite the following: clerical service, postage, stationery, equipment for detailed financial statement the reports of the Treasurer General may be con-

During the past six months 1184 letters have been sent out, and since the October meeting a gratifying number of accessions to the library have been received, as follows:

BOOKS

ALABAMA

My Children's Ancestors. Vol. 3. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Fannie J. McGuire.
The following 2 volumes from Miss Mary C. Thurber:
A Business Man in Uniform, Raynal Cauthorne Bolling.
H. G. Pearson. 1923. Reminiscences of Baldwin County, Alabama.

CALIFORNIA

California Missions and Landmarks. A. S. C. Porbes. Prom Eschscholtzia Chapter. My Memories of Early California Days. J. C. Burnett, 1924. Prom Miss Gertrude A. Burnett.

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

Supplement to the Descendants of Peter Spicer. 1923.
Compiled and presented by Mins Busan B. Meech.
Records of the Second Church of Norvich, Conn. (West Farms, now Franklin.) From Mrs. Edna M. Rogers and Miss Mildred Rogers, through Faith Trumbull Chapter.
History of the Town of Wolcott, Conn., from 1731 to 1874.
S. Orcutt. 1874. From hrs. Frederick S. Stevens.
Bi-Centennial of the First Congregational Church and Society of Bridgeport, Conn. C. R. Palmer. 1875. From Mrs. William Nothnagle through Mary Silliman Chapter.
Address in Congregational Church of New Canaan, Conn.
S. St. John. 1876. From Mrs. Thomas Tunney.
By Gome Days in Prossell-Haddam, Conn. 1914. Compiled and presented by Rev. William C. Knowles through Mrs. Rollin Tyler.

piled and presented by Rev. William C. Knowles through Mrs. Rollin Tyler.

In Memoriam Sara Thomson Kinney. 1923. From the Connecticut "Daughtees."

The following six volumes from Eve Lear Chapter:

New Haren Historical Society Papers. Vols. 1, 3, 7, 8 and 9.

Yale Biographies and Annals, 1701-1745. P. B. Dexter. 1885

The following four volumes from Miss Emma F. Hutch-History of the Indians of Connecticut. J. W. DeForest. 1852. And three volumes of miscellaneous character.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington and His Generals. J. T. Headley. 1875. From Martha Washington Chapter. United States Official Postal Guide. 1923. From Miss Lillian Norton. La Grange, Alabama. A. A. McGregor. Prom Miss Jean Stephenson through Mary Washington Chapter.

The following six volumes from Continental Chapter through Miss Clara B. Frink in memory of Miss Louise Frink:

History of the First Church in Plymouth. J. Cuckson. Chronicles of South Hadley Falls. T. Winslow. Historical Sketch of Copp's Hill Burying Ground. J. History

Historical Smein of Coppe Norton. 1912. Old Hadley Quarier Millennial. 1909. In Old South Hadley. S. E. Eastman. Three Heroines of New England Romance. 1895. The following two volumes from Mrs. J. Gray McAllister through Livingston Manor Chapter. Descendants of John Thomson. A. S. McAllister. 1917. McAllister Family Records. J. Gray McAllister. 1912.

GEORGIA

Proceedings of the 25th Conference of Georgia D. A. R.
1923. From Mrs. Charles Akerman, State Regent.
Athens and Clark County, Georgia. S. Morris. 1923.
From Elijah Clarke Chapter.
The Strouds, A Cclevial Family of English Descent. A.
B. Stroud. 1919. From Hannah Clarke Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Past and Present of Kane County, Illinois. 1878. From Mrs. T. O. Perry, State Historian.

A Cabin Countship. 1921. Compiled and presented by Miss Irene J. Crandall.

INDIANA

Rush County, Ind. M. M. Alexander & C. G. Dill. 1915. From Mrs. W. H. Amos. Centennial of United Presbyterian Church, Princeton, Ind. G. R. Stormont. 1911. From Miss Mayme Archer through Gen. John Gibson Chapter.

KANSAS

History of Republic County, Kansas. I. O. Savage. 1901. From Mrs. Cyrus D. Lloyd through Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter.

The following two volumes from Mrs. R. W. Neele: Publications of Kansas State Historical Society. 1 Vol. 11.

Collections of Kansas State Historical Society. Vol. 14. 1918.

KENTUCKY

The Boone Family. H. A. Spraker. 1922. From John Marshall and Fincastle Chapters.

Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road. H. A. Bruce. 1922. From Mrs. Lulu Locker.

Western Casaliers. A. H. Redford. 1876. From Logan Whitler Casaliers.

Western Casalsers. In the Whitley Chapter.

History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky. R. Davidson. 1847. From Hazard Chapter.

History of Kentucky Baptists From 1769 to 1885. J. H. Spencer. Two vols. 1885. From St. Asaph and John Spencer. Chapters.

Biggraphical Memoir of Daniel Bocne. T. Flint. 1845.
From Mrs. Lulu D. Lecker.
Big Sandy Valley. W. R. Jillson. 1923. From Susannah
Hart Shelby Chapter.

Sketches of Louisville and its Environs. H. M'Murtrie.
1819. From Elizabeth Kenton, Edmund Regers, Trabue,
Gen. Evan Shelby, Lexington and Logan Whitley Chapters.

MAINE

History of Parsons feld, Maine. J. W. Dearborn. 1888. Prom Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

When North Winds Blow. W. Emerson. 1922. From Kennebec Chapter.

History of Kennebunk to 1890. D. Remich. 1910.

From Old York Chapter.

MARYLAND

General Scott. M. J. Wright. 1894. From Mrs. J. Evan

The following two volumes from Mordecai Gist Chapter: Mordecai Gist and His American Progenitors. K. W. Blakeslee. 1923 Leading Families of Baltimore and Fallimore County, Md.

Voyages and Travels of Captains Lewis and Clark. W. isher. 1812. From Mrs. William Stiles.
Collection of Memorials. 1787. From Miss Bessie Farnandis

The following four volumes from Washington Custis

Chapter:

Life and Times of Col. Daniel Beone. E. S. Ellis.
Battle of the Nations, 1914-1918. F. A. Kummer. 1919
A Harvest of Years. E. Higgins. 1916.
Wild Cherry. 1923. L. W. Reese.
Side-Lights on Maryland History. Two vols. 1913.
Compiled and presented by Mrs. Hester Dersey Richardson for Maryland Reom.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ruggles, Kingsley, Ross and Goodwin Revolutionary Aneestry. From Miss Emmeline Ruggles.
Hissory of Whately. J. M. Crafts. 1899. From
Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter.
History of Rowe, Massachusetts. 1921. Compiled and
presented by Mr. Percy W. Brown through Dorothy Quincy
Honcock Chapter. Hancock Chapter. Lives

Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. A. Goodrich. 1841. From Mrs. Etta Nash. History of the Town of Warwick. J. Blake. 1873. From

Miss Clara Jones.

Hannah Duston and Indian Wars of New England. R.
B. Caverly. 1875. From Miss Lena S. Stratton.

History of Western Massachusetts. Vol. 1. From Miss Susan Parmenter.

Susan Parmenter.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. 1922. From Mrs.
J. A. W. Ramsay.
Cameos of Childhood. 1917. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Elvira P. Taylor.
Breath of the Hills. 1923. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Cornelia B. Pierce.
Andersowalle Diary. J. L. Ransom. 1881. From Boston Tea Party Chapter.
Centennial of West Springfield, Mass. J. N. Bagg. 1874.
From Mercy Warren Chapter.
The following 3 volumes from Miss Clara M. Breed:
History of Bunker Hill Battle. S. Swett. 1826.
History of Battle of Bunker's (Breed's) Hill. G. E. Ellis. 1875.

Early Lewis, Broad and Nahant Streets. J. B. Newhall

Where to Hunt American Game. 1898. From Mrs. J. A. W. Ramsay.

MICHIGAN

Pioneer History of Huron County, Michigan. F. McK. Gwinn. 1922. From Jeremiah Jenckes Chapter.

Marriage Records of Oakland County, Michigan. E. V. Howlett. 1923. From General Richardscn. Chapter.

Rural Michigan. L. A. Chase. 1922. From Petosego Chapter. Chanter

Chapter.

Art Life. B. Hathaway. 1877. From Capt. Samuel
Pelt Chapter.

The following two volumes from Mr. Frederic Zeigen
through Mrs. P. R. Cleary, Past Librarian:

Theroid Archer Knowlion. F. Zeigen. 1910.
Stardust and Dandelions. F. Zeigen. 1922.
When Day Is Done. E. A. Guest. 1921. From John

Crawford Chapter.

rawiord Chapter. History of Berrien and Van Buren Counties, Michigan. 180. From Algonquin Chapter. Pioneer History of Ingham County, Michigan. F. L. dams. 1923. From Mrs. Nellie Zimmerman through

Adams. Lansing Chapter.

MINNESOTA

Legends of the Dakotas. S. W. Pond. 1911. From Miss Marion W. Moir.

MISSISSIPPI

Imperial Bolivar. W. P. Gray. 1923. From Mrs. Walter Sillers.

MISSOURI

The following two volumes from Cornelia Green Chapter: St. Louss Movement in Philosophy, Psychology, Literature, Art and Education. D. H. Harris.

The Book of St. Louisans. J. W. Leonard. 1906.

MONTANA

An Illustrated History of the State of Montana. J. Miller. Two vols. 1894. From Mrs. Clara E. McLure in memory of Charles D. McLure, a pioneer of Montana. Montana, 1739-1885. 1885. From Bitter Root Caapter.

NEBRASKA

The following thirteen volumes from Omaha Chapter: History of Nebraska. A. C. Troup. 1915. Historical Sketch of Brownell Hall. P. M. C. Potter.

Omaha From Pioneer Days to the Present Time. S. orenson. 1923.

Sorenson. 1923.

History and Stories of Nebrasha. A. E. Sheldon. 1922.

Building of Union Pacific Railway. G. M. Dodge. Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition of 1898.

Trans-Mississ-ppi and International Exposition of 1898.

J. B. Haynes. 1910.

Omaha: The Gate City and Douglas County, Nebraska.

A. C. Wakeley. 1917. Two vols.

Nebraskans, 1854-1804.

History of Trinity Parish. H. W. Yates.

History of Nebraska. H. Johnson. 1880.

History of City of Omaha. J. W. Savage & J. T. Bell.

History of Nebraska. L'ncoln, Nebraska's Capital City, 1887-1923. From St. Ledger Cowley Chapter

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Songs of Home and Others. M. S. Baker. From Rumford Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, J. J. F. B. Lee. Two vols. 1907. From General Wash-N. J. F. B. Lee. ington Chapter.

The following two volumes from Haddonfield Chapter:
The Van Norden Family. T. L. Van Norden. 1923.
Anniversary of the Settlement of Haddonfield, N. J. 1913. The following two volumes from Essex Chapter: History of Warren County, N. J. G. W. Cummins. Englewood, Its Annals and Reminiscences. Humphrey.

NEW YORK

Onondaga; or Reminiscences of Barlier and Later T.mes. V. H. Clara. 1849. Two vols. From To-whan-ta-qua J. V. H. Chapter.

Chapter.

Biographical Record of Madison County, N. Y. J. E.

Smith. 1890. From Mrs. Jennie S. B. Stafford.

The following two volumes from Chemung Chapter:

Washington and His Masonic Compeers. Hayden. 1866. Washington and His Maconic Compers: Hayon. 1800. Memorial of the Morses. A. Morse. 1850. Captain Edward Richardson. 1923. Compiled and presented by Mrs. E. W. V. Radcliffe. Centennial of the Fredonia Baptist Church, N. Y. From

Jamestown Chapter.

Ancestors of Alden Smith Swan and His Wife Mary Althea Farwell. J. C. Frost. 1923. From Mrs. Walter Gibb. History of Buffalo. W. Ketchum. 1864. Two vols. From Niagara Falls Chapter.

Governors Island, Its Mildary History Under Three Flags.

E. B. Smith. 1923. From Fort Greene Chapter.

Guide to Old Deerfield. E. L. Coleman. 1912. From

Women of '76 Chapter.

The following three volumes from Fayetteville Chapter: Gasetteer of Onondaga County, N. Y. 1868. H. Child. Revolutionary Sciders of Onondaga County, N. Y. W. M. Seauchamp. 1923. Beauchamp. 1923. Gazeteer of State of New York. 1836. F. T. Gordon.

OHIO

History of Clermont and Brown Counties, Ohio. Two vols. B. Williams. 1913. From Taliaferro, Ripley and Lieutenant Byrd Caspters.

Barly Settlement of Highland County, Ohio. D. Scott.

1890. From Juliana White Chapter.

Che-le-co-the, Glimpses of Yesterday. 1876. From Nathaniel Massie Chapter.

Schmock and Jeterson Counties, Ohio. J. A. Caldwell.

1880. From Mrs. E. W. McFadden.

OKLAHOMA

The Formation of the State of Oklahoma, 1803-1906. Chapter. PENNSYLVANIA

The following four volumes from Mrs. Mary O. Steinmetz:

Annals of Womelsdorf, Pa., and the Tulpehochen Com-unity. P. C. Croll. munity. Transactions of Historical Society of Berks County. 1912, 1923.

Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania. Vol. 5. 1923. Historical Society of Berks County. Vol. 2. From Historical Society of Fernsynamia. vol. 3. 1925. Historical Society of Berks County. Vol. 2. Prom the Historical Society through Mrs. Steinmetz. County of Westmoordand, Pa. G. D. Albert. 1882. Prom Phoebe Bayard Chapter. Lancaster County. Pa. F. Ellis & S. Evans. 1883. From Witness Tree Chapter, through Miss Lillian S. Evans.

Lower Merion and Blockley. 1 presented by Mrs. Dora H. Develin. 1922. Compiled and

RHODE ISLAND

The following three volumes from Rhode Island " Daughters Burrillville: As It Was And As It Is. H. A. Kench. 1856.

1850.
History of Rhode Island. E. Peterson. 1853.
The Chad Browne Memorial. 1888.
The Wanton Family. J. R. Bartlett. 1878. From Gaspee Chapter.
First Record Book of Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island. 1902. From Esek Hopkins Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Geology of South Carolina. M. Tucmey. 1848. Prom Daniel Morgan Chapter.
Inscriptions in St. Michael's Church and Churchyard Charlestown, S. C. C. Jervey. 1906. Prom Miss Marion Salley.

Literary South Caroli From Mrs. Clark Waring. Carolina. G. A. Wauchone, 1923.

TEXAS

History of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. F. C. Pierce. 1917. From Lieut. Thomas Barlow Chapter. Texas and Texans H. S. Foote. Two vols. 1841. From Robert Raines Chapter.

> aume bill. UTAH

Reminiscences of Alexander Toponce, Pioneer. 1923. Toponce. From Golden Spike Chapter.

VERMONT

Vermont. W. H. Crockett. Vol. 5. 1923. From. reen Mountain Chapter. History of Chittenden County, Vermont. W. S. Rann. 886. From Mrs. George E. Lamb.

VIRGINIA

Men and Evenus. A. C. Gordon. 1923. From Beverly Manor Chapter. The following four volumes from Virginia "Daughters": Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1686. G. C. Greer.

1912 112.

Mestmoreland County, Va. T. R. B. Wright. 1912.

Mennonite Conference of Virginia and Its Work. 1910.

Huguenots in America. A. Stapleton.

The following two volumes from Miss Alethea Serpell:

Norfolk, Virginia. H. W. Burton. 1877.

Abstracts of Norfolk County Wills. Vol. 2. C. P.

lcIntosh. 1922.

McIntosh. 1922. Captives of Abb's Valley. Moore. 1913. From Miss Roberta Lanier

Roberta Lanier. Historic Gardens of Virginia. James River Club. 1923. Prom Hampton Chapter through Mrs. W. W. Richardson. The following two volumes from Fort Nelson Chapter: Compacts of Virginia. C. W. Sams. 1914. Star-Dust and Gardens. V. T. McCormick. 1920. Early Virginia Immigravis. G. C. Greer. 1912. From Colonel Charles Lynch Chapter.

WASHINGTON

The Hungate Family. J. H. Hungate. From Miss Lulu G. Hungate. Washington, West of the Cascades. H. Hunt & T. C. Kaylor. Three vols. 1917. From Gov. Isaac Stevens Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA The Buller Family in America. W. D., J. C. & J. M. Buller. From Potomac Valley Chapter.

The Colony and Ancient Dominson of Virginia. C. Campbell. 1860. Prom Wheeling Chapter.

West Virginia. V. A. Lewis. From William Morris Chapter.

WISCONSIN

Old Naval Days. S. R. Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter. S. R. De Meissner. 1920. From

OTHER SOURCES

Nathaniel Crocker, His Descendants and Ancestors. 1923, Compiled and presented by Mr. Henry G. Crocker. Westmoreland County, Ve. T. R. B. Wright. 1912. From Miss Lucile Linton. Clarke Cosmby, Ve. T. D. Gold. 1914. History of Alleghamy County, Ve. O. F. Morton. 1923.

Abraham Clark, Signer of the Declaration of Indepen-mee. A. C. Hart. 1923. Food Administration in Iona. I. L. Pollock, two vols. 123. From State Historical Society of Iowa. Archives of Maryland. Vol. 42. From Maryland Histor-al Society.

Archives by substrained ical Society. Pear Book 1983, Carnegie Endowmens for International Peace. From the Society.

Literature of Pioneer Life sn Iowa. F. L. Mott. 1923. From State Historical Society of Iowa.

The following thirty-six volumes from Mr. Frank J. Wilden.

Report of the Record Commissioners of the city of Boston. 26 volumes

Memorial of the Whittlesey Family. The Family of Joris Direksen Brisickerhoft. 1887.
The Bowen Memorial. E. C. Bowen. 1884.
The Sessions Family. F. C. Sessions. 1890.
The Festion Family of America and Great Britain. T. A.

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Genealogy of the Cutts Family. C. H. C. Howard. 1892.
The Norris Family in America. L. A. Morrison. 1892.
Notes of the Prime Family. 1888. E. D. G. Prime.
The Aisson or Allison Family. L. A. Morrison. 1893.
Bronsdon and Box Family. L. B. Marsh & H. F. Parker.
Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts. G. W. Chamberlain.
1923. From Mr. Phineas W. Sprague.
Minutes of Albany Committee of Correspondences, 1775–1778.
Vol. 1. 1923. From New York State Library.
Genealogies of the Culbertson and Culberson Families.
L. R. Culberson. 1923.
Yale Bographies and Annals. P. B. Dexter. Six vols.
Muhlenberg Album.
Genealogical Records of Oklahoma Society, D. A. R. E. S.

Genealogical Records of Oklahoma Society, D. A. R. E. S.

Roberts. 1923.
Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War. J. T.

Vital Records of Gloucester, Mass. Vol. 2. 1923.

Oregon blue Book. 1924. Compiled and presented by
Hon. Sam A. Kozer. Michigan Biographies. Vol. 1. From Michigan Historical

Commi

Commission.
Visal Records of Plympion, Mass. 1923.
Vital Records of Acton, Mass. 1923.
Special Charter Cities in Joun. G. F. Robeson. From
State Historical Seciety of Jova.
Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Palts,
V. V. 1980.

Collections of the Huguenot Society of America. Vol. 1.

1886.
Stub Entries to Indents For Revolutionary Claims, R-T.
A. S. Salley, Jr. 1917.
The American and Descendants of Isaac Alden and Irene Smith, His Wife. H. C. Fielding.
Annals of Lucerne County, Pa. S. Pearce. 1866.
Historical Collections of State of Pennsylvania. S. Day.
Journals of the Continental Congress. Vols. 24 and 25. From Library of Congress.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA

Scrap Book. From Mrs. J. C. Ingham.
D. A. R. of California Year Book, 1923-1924. From California "Daughters."
The three following manuscripts compiled by Wnittier Elliott, were presented by Pasadena Chapter:
Sketch of Thomas Bulch Bliott, Genealogy of Helen (Brown) Elliott and First American Flag Made in California.

formia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following two pamphlets from Mrs. Amos G. Draper: Historical Souvenir of 300th Anniversary of Portsmouth,

N. H. Genealogy of the Blakeslee Family. S. Blakeslee. Year Book, D. A. R. of District of Columbia, 1923-1924. Prom the "Daughters." District of Columbia Society Daughters of the American Colonists. From Mrs. Prancis A. St. Clair.

ILLINOIS

Green County, Illinois and the War of the Revolution B. Pearce. From Miss Effic Epler. R. B. Pearce.

KANSAS

Centennial of Town of Merrimack, N. H. S. T. Allen 1901. From Miss Jennie I. Campbell. The following three pampnlets from Mrs. R. W. Neale, State Librarian:

The First Two Years of Kansas. G. W. Martin. 1907 Fifty Years in Kansas. W. E. Connelley. 1907. List of Personal Property Assessments for 1900.

MARYLAND

The following three pamphlets from Washington Custis Chapter: Chapter:
Souvenir History of St. Punt's Parish, Kent County, Md.
C. T. Denroche. 1893.
From An Old Girden. V. W. Cloud.
Blessings and Other Verse.

MASSACHUSETTS

De Ruggles. H. S. Ruggles. From Miss Emmeline Le Rangaros.
Ruggles.
Report of Historian General, General Society of Colonial
Wars. From Mrs. George R. Blinn.
Flag of the Minute Men, April 19, 1775, Its Origin and
History. A. E. Brown. 1894. From Miss Clara M.

MISSISSIPPI

The Flags of the Confederacy. From Natchez Chapter.

NEW YORK

The following two pamphlets from Jamestown Chapter: Events in the History of Sherman. 1923.
Soldiers and Sailors Memorial, Jamestown, N. Y. E. G. Lindstrom. 1923. Compiled and

Genealogy of the Cowing Family. 1923. presented by Miss Janet McKay Cowing.

OHIO

Sketches of Greenfield and Vicinity. W. H. Irwin & S. D. Crotners. 1876. From Mrs. Harry G. Simons. Genealogy of Samuel Pickersil. W. N. Pickerill. 1908. From Mrs. Louella P. Pittenger.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Calendar of the Colonses. 1924. From Mrs. George J. De Armond.

RHODE ISLAND

Historic Types of Newport Houses. W. W. Covell. 1924 From William Ellery Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Eddy Family Association Bulletin. Vol. 3, No. 1. From The Association.

Year Book of Connecticut Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America. 1923. From Mr. George S. Godard.

The following six pamphlets from Mr. Frank J. Wilder: Genealogy of the Wilder Family of Hawaii. 1916.

Joseph Oliver Carter, The Founder of the Carter Family in Heavil 1916.

1916. in Hawais.

Tenney Family Genealogy. C. J. Tenney. 1919 Bingham Genealogy

Bingham Genealogy.

A Branch of the Daniels Family. G. F. Daniels. 1899.
Descendants of Isaac Denison. R. D. Bowman. 1904.
Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office
of Maryland. 1923. From Mr. James S. Shepherd.
Pulmam Association of America.
Pageantry for Iowa Communities. G. O. Hurley. From
State Historical Society of Iowa.
Historical Address Delivered by Hon. Leslie P. Smow.
1923. From New Hampshire Ter-Centennary Commission.

Conditions in the Ruhr and Rhineland. W. S. Bainbridge. 1923. From New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. Ancestry of Joneshan Rich, Jr. G. Rich. 1922. From Mr. George Rich.

Mr. George Rich.
Six Genedopical Pamphlets. From Mr. Milo Custer.
State and Local Archaeological Surveys. C. Wissler. 1923.
From Iowa State Historical Society.
The following two pamphlets from New York Historical

Society:
The British Army Button in the American Revolution.
W. L. Calver. 1923.
W. L. Calver. 1923.
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1012.0021 American Resolutionary Diaries. W. S. Thomas. 1923. Year Book of American Clan Gregor Society. 1922. From the American Clan Gregor Society.

MANUSCRIPTS

CONNECTICUT

Deed of Sale and Old Letter, donated by Mrs. Francis H. Whiton.

MARYLAND

Thirty manuscripts presented by Miss Bessie Farnandis.

Seventieth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church From Miss Frances A. Dunlap.

WEST VIRGINIA

Baptismal Records of German Reformed Church Shepherdstown, W. Va. From Mrs. Millard Crawford. Church of

OTHER SOURCES

ome Rensselaer County Gravestone Inscriptions. C. Shepard & M. Thomas. 1923.

NEWSPAPER

VERMONT

Benninglon Evening Banner, Jan. 29, 1924. From Mrs. 7. R. White.

MAP

Map of Washington County, Ohio, gring names of Revolutionary Soldiers buried there. Compiled and presented by Miss Mary E. Mason.

PERIODICALS

INDIANA

Indiana Magasine of History. Sept. & Dec. Prom Miss Carolyn E. Ford.

Americana. January.

American Historical Review. Oct. & Jan.

Mayflower Descendant. July. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Annals of Iowa. Burton Historical Cohection Leaflet. C. A. R. Magazine.
County Court Note-Book.
D. A. R. Magazine.
Essex Institute. Illinois State Historical Society Journal. Immos State Hastorical Sciety Journal.
Louisianan Historical Quarterly.
Maryland Historical Magazine.
Mayflower Descendant.
Michigan History Magazine.
Missouri Society Collections.
Missouri Society Collections.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly.
National Society V. S. D. of 1812 News Letter.
New England Genealogical and Historical Magazine.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings.
Newyork Historical Society Bulletin.
New York Genealogical & Biographical Record.
New York Public Library Bulletin.
New York State Historical Society Bulletin.
New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal
Palimpagest. Iowa Journal. Pelimpesti.
South Carolina Historical & Geneslogical Magazine.
South Carolina Historical & Geneslogical Magazine.
Syragues Journal of Maine History.
Tylers Cuarterly Hist. & Gen. Magazine.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.
William Adam Collogo Ouarterly. William and Mary College Quarterly.

The above lists comprises 254 books, 46 pamphlets, 35

manuscripts, 1 newspaper, 1 chart and 57 periodicals.
Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. LARZ) ISABEL ANDERSON,
Librarian-General.

The President General supplemented this report by stating that Mrs. Anderson had generously offered to send Miss Griggs, Chief Librarian, to visit the principal libraries of the country at the expense of the Librarian General. Dr. Barrett moved a vote of thanks to the Librarian General for her generous offer to send the librarian to visit libraries in order to get information in the proper standardizing of our library. Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

In speaking to her motion Dr. Barrett stated that she considered this one of the most constructive and progressive things that could be done, for the future generations, as she was more interested in our grandchildren than in our grandfathers.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General Madame President General and Members of

the National Board of Management: I herewith submit a brief report of the work

done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General from October to February.

Two thousand and seventy-two letters and postals were received and recorded and two thousand sixty-eight were sent out.

The supplies which were mailed from my office consisted of:

Leaflets of General Information..... 2,289 Transfer cards...... 2,894 Constitutions

We have received many requests for the constitution and by-laws from chapters desiring to place a copy in the hands of their members, but owing to the limited number which we have, and the possibility of needing them at the Congress should proposed amendments be acted upon at that time, we have been unable to meet these requests.

40,015 Manuals in the following languages were sent for free distribution: English -15,408; Spanish — 1,448; Italian — 6,910; Hungarian - 1,853; Polish -2,075: Yiddish -2.673: French — 2,093; German — 2,975; Russian - 4,580.

> Respectfully submitted, ELISABETH ELLIOT SHUMWAY, Corresponding Secretary General.

The Report of the Registrar General was then presented.

Report of Registrar Ceneral

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Three hundred applications presented to the Board; and 425 supplemental papers verified; 725 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 1356 insignias, 795 ancestral bars and 1368 recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: 26 originals and 44 supplementals.

505 new records verified.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD, Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved That the recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission to membership of 300 new applicants. Seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried.

The ballot was cast and the President General declared these 300 applicants admitted as members to the National Society.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their representative State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Daisy A. Carmichael, Fullerton, Calif.; Mrs. Julia Carpenter Williams, Fort Valley, Ga.; Mrs. Maud H. Corrough, Brooklyn, Ia.; Mrs. Amo Hamon Swinford, Cynthiana, Ky.; Mrs. Emma W. Rogers, Auburn, Wash.

The State Regent of Kentucky requests the re-appointment of Mrs. Helen Harrison Gentry as Organizing Regent at Lexington, be con-

firmed.

The following Chapter names are submitted for approval: "Huajatolla" for Walsenburg, Colo. "Gaston" for Centralia, Ill.
"Kill Van Kull" for Bayonne, N. J. "Samuel
Turbutt Wright" for Sudlersville, Md. "Ni-

hanawate" for Potsdam, N. Y.

The following Chapters have submitted their names for approval and their completed organizations are presented for confirmation: "Gaston" at Centralia, Ill; "Samuel Turbutt Wright," at Sudlersville, Md.; "Samuel Huntington," at Brainerd, Minn.; "Janet Gage," at Woodbury, N. J.; "Nihanawate," at Potsdam, N. Y.; "Perry County," at New Bloomfield, Pa.

The "Fort Halifax" Chapter at Winslow, Maine, asks permission to incorporate, with the

view of owning property.

Since the October Board meeting I have had the pleasure of attending the following State Conferences: at Pennsylvania, North Carolina and New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted
FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Reed moved that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted as read. Seconded by Mrs. Shunway and carried. The report of the Building and Grounds

Committee was then presented.

Report of the Building and Grounds Committee.

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I take pleasure in making the following report for the Building and Grounds Committee. Since our last meeting in October, with con-

sent of the President General, the use of the Auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall has been granted to George Washington University on November 7, for the inauguration of its President - Southern Medical Society for a meeting on November 12 - District of Columbia Chapter House Committee for a musicale on November 20-U. S. Navy Band for its anniversary concert, December 5, on which occasion the band was presented with a flag, the presentation speech being made by Theodore_Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy - the Motet Choral Society for the annual Christmas Concert on December 20 - The Vassar Alumnae of Washington on January 16, for a reading by Edna St. Vincent Millay of her poems-Business Organization of the Government for a meeting on January 21, which was addressed by the President of the United States - the Psychological Society of Washington on February 5, for a debate on the Fundamentals of Psychology, Dr. John B. Watson of New York City and Professor William MacDougall of Harvard University-Women's Overseas Service League February 6, for a lecture by Miss Helen Fraser of London.

The South Basement room is kept in readiness for small meetings and has been used very often by the District of Columbia State

Committees.

Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building have been kept in order by our usual force.

Important repairs and improvements are being carried out in several of the State rooms. This work with its many details is going forward under the direction of the state Chairman of Rooms and frequent consultations are held with our Art Committee who pass upon each article of furniture as well as draperies and electric fixtures placed in the rooms. This committee is rendering most valuable assistance. We hope to report to you in April that all the rooms in Memorial Continental are in order.

The clocks in the Administration Building have been marked in accordance with the former ruling of the Board. These clocks were purchased with a bequest of Miss Jeanne Van

Keuren.

The room designated as Certificate room on the second floor of Administration Building has been taken by Oregon at cost of \$1,000.

We are delighted to report that requests are being received in regard to the purchase of rooms and features in the Administration meeting.

Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building, in accordance with a ruling of the National Board, were closed as usual on Thanksgiving Day, the day before and Christmas Day, the day before and New Years Day and the half Saturdays following meetings of

the Board, and at special times.

On the Saturday afternoon before Christmas, just before closing time, the clerical staff gave a Christmas party. Carols were sung in the Auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall followed by a Christmas tree celebration in the Rest Room of the Administration Building. Gifts were exchanged, in most instances accompanied by original verses. The Registrar General and the Organizing Secretary General were in the city at the time and were guests. They were greatly impressed with the spirit of friendship in the clerical family, as expressed in the witty and appropriate verses, and also with the devotion apparent on all sides, to the work of our Society. Each clerk received a generous gift from the Presiident General who had also thoughtfully provided for the service of light refreshments for the party, before she left the city.

A victrola was borrowed for this occasion, but since that time the Treasurer General has presented the staff with a handsome one and

a generous supply of records.

Your Committee Recommends:-

1. The purchase of a 9x15 flag for use during Congress time at a cost of \$17.25.

2. That the andirons, presented by the Chicago Chapter and now in the Banquet Hall, be moved to the Illinois Room by request of the Chicago Chapter. This request is signed by members of the Board of the Chicago Chapter and has the approval of the State Regent.

3. The expenditure of an amount not to exceed \$200.00 for necessary shrubbery to improve the 17th Street frontage.

Respectfully submitted

FLORA A. WALKER,

Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Mrs. Hobart moved that we accept the report of the Building and Grounds Committee with its recommendations. Seconded by Mrs. Gil-

lentine, and carried.

Mrs. Walker supplemented her report by calling attention to the fact that a ruling had been made at the October Board meeting which prohibited the hanging of anything on the walls of the Administration Building and stated that a request had come from one state for permission to place its State Coat of Arms on the wall. She therefore asked the advice of the Board on this subject.

After a brief discussion Mrs. Hardy moved that the previous action of the Board in reference to hanging anything on the walls of the offices in the Administration Building be amended so as to except coats of arms, the size, material and location to be left to the Arts Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

The Recording Secretary General then presented the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

Report of the Executive Committee

In the interim since the last meeting of the National Board of Management, the Executive Committee has approved, and recommends the following:

DECEMBER 6 AND 7, 1923:

No. 1.— That State Regents' stationery be apportioned in the same ratio as the postage.

No. 2.— That the resignation of Mrs. Pepper be accepted.

No. 3.—That Mrs. Roberts be paid at the rate of four dollars a day for special work in the office of the Registrar General.

No. 4.—That a readjustment be made in the salary of Mrs. Brougham from a per diem basis at 65 cents per hour to a yearly basis of \$1320, or \$110 per month, which includes the privileges of reserving Saturdays and annual sick leave according to rulings in effect. This readjustment to take effect November 1, 1923.

No. 5.— That the election of Mrs. Ralph H. Hess as State Regent of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Otto A. Lueck as State Vice Regent of Wisconsin, be confirmed.

No. 6.— That \$10,000 be transferred from the current to the permanent fund to pay December interest on our debt.

No. 7.— That two stenographers be employed by this Society at once, at the rate of \$100 per month.

JANUARY 10, 1924:

No. 8.— That all work in connection with Block Certificates be transferred from the Record Room of the Recording Secretary General to the Certificate Room.

No. 9.—That \$75.00 be paid to Miss Della Browne, in the Recording Secretary General's office, as an adjustment of her salary from the time she was placed on the permanent roll in June, and her salary continue \$90 from February 1, 1924.

No. 10.— That Mrs. Voorhorst be asked to reconsider her resignation as Chief Clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General, it being understood that she is to be relieved of all responsibility so far as the work of the Certificate Room is concerned; and that she be given the services of a thoroughly capable stenographer or typist when needed.

FEBRUARY 5, 1924:

No. 11. - That the ruling of October 7,

1914, (No. 283, page 58 of Statute Book III) be amended by striking out "Recording Secretary General" and inserting "Chaplain General" to read as follows: "That the Chaplain General be empowered to prepare and send to families of deceased members a card of sympathy and condolence upon request."

No. 12.— That the bill of \$1,303.75 for museum catalog, ordered by Mrs. George W. White, Curator General, April 13, 1923, be

naid.

No. 13.—That pending further consideration no action be taken at this time on the amendments to the By-Laws as recommended at the October Board Meeting.*

No. 14.—That the salaries of all clerks now on the permanent roll whose salaries are now below \$85 be raised to \$85 and that hereafter this amount be considered the minimum for the permanent roll.

Respectfully submitted for the Executive Committee.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,

Recording Secretary General.

Opposed amendment to increase the dues of members-at-large was withdrawn as it affected other sections of the By-Laws, and it was thought necessary to give more time to the consideration of this subject before taking action.

The recommendations offered by the Executive Committee were acted upon ad seriatim, and upon motions duly seconded and carried, were approved by the Board.

The Vice President General from New Jersey, Mrs. Fitts, put a question for information, as follows: "Has the National Society ever endorsed or been behind the Patriot League of America?" and explained that there was in Newark, N. J., a controversy in the schools in connection with which the Chairman of the Nova Caesarea Chapter of Newark, N. J., had made a statement that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was not affiliated with the Patriot League, and that misleading accounts had been published in the press, especially in connection with resolutions passed at the Thirty-second Continental Congress which had seemingly been misquoted by the Patriot League, in support of their contention that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution were co-operating with them.

Mrs. Walker moved that a committee of three be appointed to compare and investigate the matter presented by Mrs. Fitts of N. J. and to send a telegram to the Chairman of Americanization of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, N. J. Seconded by Mrs. Briggs, and carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Bissell and Dr. Barrett.

Dr. Barrett extended an invitation to the members of the Board to come to Richmond on the 13th, for a reception at which the Virginia Daughters were to entertain the Governor and several members of the Legislature for the first time in our history.

A recess was declared for luncheon, which was served in the Banquet Hall, the members of the Board and other guests being enter-

tained by the President General.

The afternoon session was called to order

at 2:45 p. m.

The President General stated that it was necessary, at this meeting, for the State Regents to draw for seats at the Congress, and as many were obliged to leave early a request had been made to have the drawing come at this time.

The result of the drawing was as follows:

Arizona, 9	Alabama, 31
Arkansas, 17	California, 46
Delaware, 8	Colorado, 29
District of Columbia, 24	Connecticut, 47
Florida, 13	Georgia, 39
Idaho, 14	Hawaii, 38
Indiana, 22	Illinois, 49
Kentucky, 23	Iowa, 40
	Kansas, 45
Louisiana, 5	Massachusetts, 50
Maine, 4	Michigan, 32
Maryland, 6	Minnesota, 51
Missouri, 10	Mississippi, 26
Montana, 1	Nebraska, 48
Nevada, 15	New Jersey, 35
New Hampshire, 25	New York, 43
New Mexico, 2	North Carolina, 34
Rhode Island, 7	North Dakota, 44
South Carolina, 18	Ohio, 36
South Dakota, 19	Oklahoma, 27
Vermont, 11	Oregon, 41
Virginia, 21	Orient, 30
Washington, 20	Pennsylvania, 33
West Virginia, 3	Tennessee, 42
Wisconsin, 12	Texas, 37
Wyoming, 16	Utah, 28

Mrs. Block presented the following Resolution and moved its adoption: That the National Board of Management recommend to the Continental Congress that the nominations of candidates for National Offices shall be conducted as follows: That the candidate's name be presented in the usual nominating speech, one seconding speech be required. The candidate then be presented to the Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Banks and carried.

The Editor of the Magazine was then invited to appear before the Board and present her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is with much pleasure that I report the recent privilege granted our magazine by the Government of the United States. It is a rule of the Federal Post Office Department that where a magazine is published, all subscriptions should be sent to the same street and city address. Thus the revised proof of November, 1923, magazine bore on its table of contents page the following instructions:

"Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., or Market Square, Albany,

N. Y."

I showed this contents page to Mrs. Brosseau, our Treasurer General, as the handling of the funds of the Society come directly under her. She stated that such a notice to subscribers would bring about much confusion and that the rulings of the Society directed that all funds be sent to her office. Mrs. Brosseau asked that I take up the matter with the proper postal officials as she was

leaving the city.

I expected to speak to our Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Nash, but found that she had left Washington, and as proof had to be returned immediately so that we might go to press, I went to see the Third Assistant Postmaster General on October 18th, accompanied by Miss Flora Fernald, the President General's Secretary. We were most courteously received at the Post Office Department, and Mr. Wood, Chief of the Classification Division, agreed to permit us to use the wording: "Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.," provided we use the notice nowhere else in the magazine.

In a letter from the J. B. Lyon Company, under date of October 22nd, Mr. Jenks of that firm, stated: "We have just received authorization from the Post Office Department to make the change as suggested by you in the November magazine, stating that they are making a special matter in this case."

In answer to a letter of mine, dated December 28th, asking Mr. Wood to quote the special permission granted us, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Warren Irving Glover, wrote to me on January 7th, 1924,

stating:

"In view of the circumstances existing in the case of your publication, The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, which is entered as second class matter at Albany, N. Y., no objection will be interposed, as you were informed at the time of your recent call, to the carrying, on the Contents page of the

publication, of a request that subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C."

It has meant much to the Society to receive this special permission, and I am sure that the National Board will voice its thanks in a letter to the Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-

eral.

The sale of single copies of the magazine is one of the surest tests of the popularity of any special edition. Single copies can, so far, be procured from the business office in Memorial Continental Hall, and are not on general sale in book stores. Issues sold since our magazine has been printed in Albany by the J. B. Lyon Company comprise: October magazines, 38; November magazines, 87; December magazines, 71; January magazines, 96.

The J. B. Lyon Company have improved their typographical work since the publication of the October and November magazines. Mr. Jenks, who has general supervision over the printing of the magazine, wrote on November 12th: "We agree with you that the makeup man did a poor job on the November issue, and have taken up this matter with our Mr. McGrath, and we will both try to see that it

does not happen again."

The generous and broad-minded view of the Board in regard to the magazine is bearing good fruit. I have here a few copies which were issued in 1915-16. I also have a few copies of our last issue which I shall be only too happy to have the members of the Board look at and compare. The Board will instantly see that what approached a mere bulletin has been changed to a more general magazine as well as kept the official publication of the

Society.

The \$600 which was allowed by the Board in October for the purchase of articles and photographs has been most economically expended. We still have \$210. Fourteen articles were purchased, most of them under \$40 apiece. Some of them are yet to appear in the magazine. We have generous and kind friends who are willing to let us have valuable articles for nothing, but unless it is known to the literary world that we pay a fair price for good articles, there will be no competition or incentive for entrance into the columns of the magazine. The Daughters of the American Revolution deserve the best and it is the effort of the Editor to secure that for them. If anything, it is respectfully suggested that later on the amount set apart for the purchase of articles might be profitably increased, and it is also respectfully suggested that the number of pages in each Issue should be somewhat increased so that the magazine ment.

shall be on a more favorable footing in competition with the many other publications which

are offered to our members.

I would like to draw the attention of the Board to the series of articles by Doctor John Spencer Bassett on "The Men Who Thought Out The Revolution." This was secured by the Historian General, Mrs. De Bolt, and is such a valuable contribution, historically, that it deserves special mention. A series of articles by our National Officers from the mere fact of their official position command attention, but it must be remarked that this same attention should be commanded by their merit. Those of our National Chairman, which start in the March magazine will still further increase the value of the magazine to our readers. We may be able to increase by good business advertising the number of our subscribers, but we can keep them only by the merit of the magazine.

Now as to the authority of the editor to make final decision upon what is to go into the magazine. This has been questioned; but those of you who have had to do with publishing will realize that the editorial matter and the typographical appearance and make-up of the magazine come directly under the supervision and authority of the editor who is responsible to the National Board of Manage-

As this has been the case for the past six years, my understanding is that the Board agrees to this position. However, in view of changes that have taken place and questions that have arisen, I believe that it would be advisable for this Board to make a ruling defining the duties of the editor of the Magazine and those of the National Chairman.

You are familiar with the fact that it is not possible to run any publication to the best advantage unless the authority delegated to each official is so defined and sustained that the official may be left to perform her duties with what might be best described as the general supervision of the National Board.

In order to obtain the best results for the magazine, and through it, for the National Society, there should be close cooperation on the part of everyone connected with the magazine. It has always been my effort as well as my desire, to cooperate in every way to such an end, and to give to the magazine loyal and unswerving service.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,

Editor.

The report of the Editor of the magazine was accepted.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee presented her report.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the rendition of her October report to this Board your Chairman, upon request to the Recording Secretary General, has been furnished with copy of the rulings of Continental Congress and of this Board concerning the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. While many of these referred to specific cases, and are therefore now obsolete, several were helpful and clarify obviously misunderstood situations; these, if adhered to, would relieve many existing difficulties.

Under various dates both Congress and this Board have ruled that the "editorial management to be under the direction of the National Society, acting through the National Board of Management, the Editor and Magazine Committee." This distinctly places upon the chairman not only responsibility for the business operations of the department but also for the policies and details of arrangement as well as character of articles appearing in the

Magazine.

It will be noted by former reports that at first the chairman supposing this to be her duty, acted accordingly: suggestions for changes met with no response or were said to be impossible. Therefore, after the receipt of the letter referred to in her last report, your chairman has made no attempt to carry out obviously needed improvements which she would like to see effected. However, some early suggestions made in her reports are being developed in part. Among these may be mentioned the insertion of articles by our national officers which many members have stated they find extremely interesting and helpful inasmuch as they give an insight into the official work of the Society; those on up-to-date activities in which we are interested through national committees, such as Ellis Island and Better Films, and the comments received on these prove that all departments of committee activity should be represented from time to time, these being the motive power behind all our work; and the historical articles which deal with present activity for historic spots, buildings, events, etc., such as that on the Valley Forge Memorial.

As there has been general complaint on the part of chapters that their reports sent to the Magazine did not appear the chairman in May, knowing that it must be possible to compute the number of these received each year and the number of pages allowable for their publication suggested that uniformity of length should be required so that all might receive recognition; during the past few months it is noted that a limit has been arranged for and

it is understood that this was done on order of the President General.

Many other suggestions might be offered, but will not be at present. To date, however, your chairman has had no knowledge (with the exception of her own contributions) of what the contents of any issue of the Magaine are to be until her copy, as a subscriber, reaches her from the publisher. Reference is made to this condition in this report merely to show that your chairman has had no direct power over policies although many constructive criticisms and helpful suggestions have reached her from members, (whose organ it is), from publishers, editors and critics whose standing is beyond question and whose unbiased advice is of great value.

There has been no attempt at any time to offer more than what seemed to be constructive plans. That these are needed is evident by the fact that our publication has been styled "amateurish in its make-up" and that it lacks the vital spark to hold its subscribers.

Only recently our publisher's mailing department called the attention of your chairman to the large percentage of loss by nonrenewals of subscriptions, a condition referred to in her report of October, 1923; recent reports are more startling as they show that in spite of a total gain in the number of subscribers, - due, no doubt, to the stimulation of the largest money prizes ever offered for the Magazine circulation, and to the circular letter sent by the President General to each new member of the Society (although as yet no check has been available on these to ascertain accurate percentage of returns)—the falling off by lack of renewals from August 1 to December 31, 1923, has been * 55.6%, 556 out of every 1000 - more than half of the former subscriptions. When it is realized that the average loss to a publication through this channel is never more than 25% the figures speak for themselves. And a subscriber once lost is most difficult to regain. As every state and chapter chairman is evidently working to her utmost at the present time for the prize the chairman has thought it best to wait until after this stimulation to incur the expense and effort of sending out her follow-up letters mentioned in previous

Turning from this to the financial situation it is my pleasure to report that in addition to the saving effected on publication costs beginning with October 1, 1923, there has been remitted to the Treasurer General for advertisements, less agents' commissions, \$1,055.75; deducting from this \$79.68, the cost

The last annual report of the Treasurer General, March 1, 1922 to March 1, 1923, showed total receipts from advertising as \$2,947.50; deducting from this the cost of printing advertising pages at \$33.28 per page makes a total deduction of \$1,198.08 and a net return on advertising for the year of \$1,749.42, or an annual gain in advertising revenue of over \$2,250.00.

This difference is accounted for partly by lessened cost of printing, partly by a rearrangement of advertising pages, utilizing covers, and largely by the handling of this work by the chairman; although this entails much detail the adoption of this plan, instead of the acceptance of a flat rate from the publisher as heretofore, when the net profit was only about \$9.00 per page, means that all revenue now accrues to the Society and at the page rate nets about \$74.00 per page besides affording two additional pages of reading matter.

In response to many appeals for a change in covers it has been decided to change the color each month, beginning with the March issue; this can be done with no increase of cost by the use of a slightly lighter weight cover paper, which if unsatisfactory after a tria!, may be discontinued. Feeling that still further appeal to the eye would stimulate an increase in subscriptions your chairman recommends that beginning with April, if possible, "the cover of each month's issue shall carry an insert picture of one of a series of historic edifices representing the thirteen original states and that she be empowered to carry out this plan through the assistance of the State Magazine Chairmen." This has been discussed with the publishers and will entail but a slight cost over that of a half-tone picture appearing in the body of the Maga-

Owing to the numerous complaints which have reached and continue to reach your chairman, from time to time, that communications sent the editorial department of the Magazine are never heard from, and because this negligence causes much offense and affects the circulation, your chairman recommends that this Board instruct the editor of the Magazine to acknowledge receipt of all communications or contributions within one week from date

of printing advertising pages at \$26.56 per page makes a net total of advertising for the three months ending January 1, 1924, \$974.07. This will be further augmented by accounts due but not paid at that date. If this same ratio can be maintained for the year, this item should show net receipts in the neighborhood of \$4000.

^{*}Expirations, 5110; renewals, 2407; new subscribers 2695 (August 1—December 31).

of receipt and that within thirty days from date of receipt of manuscript she shall notify the contributor of its acceptance or rejection; and that suitable printed blanks be furnished for this purpose.

In closing this report it is hoped that with constructive effort the Daughters of the American Revolution Magaine may not only be put upon a sound financial basis but that the publication itself may be made so attractive that members will wish to take it for its own sake rather than to feel themselves obligated to do so from a sense of duty. We are its custodians and upon us rests the responsibility.

Respectfully submitted, Frances Tupper Nash, National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Bissell moved that the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be accepted without its recommendation. Seconded

by Mrs. DeBolt and carried.

The recommendations were then acted upon ad seriatim, and upon motions duly seconded and carried, were approved.

Mrs. Seydel then presented a resolution relative to the duties of the Magazine Editor and the Magazine Chairman, and the rescinding of certain rulings seemingly obsolete and in conflict with those proposed for adoption.

After a brief discussion Mrs. DeBolt moved that the resolution outlining duties of the magazine chairman and editor be referred to the Executive Committee, to report to this Board. Seconded by Mrs. Heron and Mrs. Herrick, and carried.

Mrs. Kitt announced that she thought the Board would be interested to know that the State Regent of West Virginia had been greatly honored by her Chapter, at Wheeling, which had given one thousand dollars to the Tamassee School in Mrs. Reed's honor.

The Registrar General presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 215 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 515. Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,

Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission to membership of 215 additional applicants, making a total of 515 admitted today. Seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried.

The ballot was cast and the President General declared these 215 additional applicants admitted to the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported three additional applications for reinstatement. Mrs. Shumway moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these three additional members. Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General declared these three additional members reinstated.

Miss Gilbert, Chairman of the Specia! Committee on markers, reported. It was the consensus of opinion that it would be superfluous to adopt a marker for the graves of Real Granddaughters. Miss Gilbert moved that designs for markers No. 3 from Cabaret & Co. and No. 24-1031a from Caldwell & Co., be recommended for adoption by Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Seydel and carried.

Mrs. Mondell, Chairman of the Anne Rogers Minor Essay Contest made a brief report. Mrs. Hobart moved that the manuscripts which arrived too late to be opened be given to the Regents of the respective states. Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine and carried. It was understood that these manuscripts were to be returned by the State Regents to the senders with suitable explanation.

The Recording Secretary General called at tention to two rulings governing the giving out of press notices, dated Nov. 8, 1905, and June 2, 1909, both of which were obsolete. It was thought best to make a new ruling and Mrs. Reed moved that the Recording Secretary General make report for press, same to be signed by the President General and Recording Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

Mrs. Tillett presented a resolution that had been adopted at the North Carolina State Conference (relative to memorializing of the United States Congress, and the development of a plan to relieve the Chief Executive of the United States of many exacting duties) and moved that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions in order to get it before the Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

Miss Gilbert offered the following resolution and moved its adoption: Whereas the motion pertaining to the distribution of application papers adopted at the October Board meeting has proven to be a great inconvenience to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, I move, Madam President General, that it be rescinded. Seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried.

Mrs. Stansfield, Chairman of a special committee previously appointed to recommend a form for the record of Chapter Registrars, made a brief report, stating that the best book she had found was one submitted through the

courtesy of the State Regent of Iowa, which she exhibited.

Mention was made of a proposed bill in the United States Congress providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the Archives of the Nation. The Board reaffirmed action previously taken by the National Society in favor of such a building.

The President General asked the Recording Secretary General to read a communication from Mrs. William Anderson, Parliamentarian, outlining the conditions under which she would be able to serve the National Society for the current year. Mrs. Gillentine moved that Mrs. William Anderson, National Parliamentarian, be paid the sum of One Thousand Dollars per year and expenses from May 1st to May 1st, beginning 1923, for official services. Expenses to be as outlined in the letter from Mrs. Anderson, "to consist of expenses to and from Washington and while there—nothing else." Seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

Mrs. Nash presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The President General has called the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the need for contributions to the fund being raised in the United States for the restoration of the library of the University of Louvain, Belgium; and

Whereas, There is no doubt but that the Daughters through their various chapters will be generous in their response to this worthy cause; and

Whereas, Money gifts may be applied to specific objects ranging in cost from \$500 up and a record will be kept thereof in the name of the donors; therefore

Be It Resolved, That this Board recommend that all contributions to this object be held intact as a separate fund by the Treasurer General, to be applied to such specific object as may be available and decided upon at such time as contributions shall close and the size of the fund shall warrant.

Variously seconded and carried.

The Recording Secretary General was asked to read a resolution from the Chautauqua Circle of the D. A. R. relative to a proposed bill to be presented to the United States Congress, providing for Genealogical data and a consulting genealogist at the Library of Con-

gress. Mrs. Reed moved that the Chautauqua resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions at Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Beck and carried.

Mrs. Heron presented a resolution on behalf of the Valley Forge Chapter of Norristown, Pa., relative to plans for the erection at Valley Forge of "Washington Hall" in honor of Washington and the Patriots. It was the consensus of opinion that this should be referred to the Resolutions Committee for presentation to the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Bissell submitted copy of a carefully prepared telegram and Mrs. Nash moved that this telegram be sent to Mrs. Wilford A. Manchee, 347 Parker Street, Newark, N. J.: "The National Board of Management emphatically repudiates any statement to the effect that it is affiliated with the Patriot League or any other organizations." Seconded by Mrs. Heron and carried.

Mrs. Hodgkins presented a resolution in behalf of a proposed school of diplomacy in Washington, and moved that the resolution endorsing creation of sentiment in favor of a school of diplomacy in an established University be referred to the Committee on International Relations. Seconded and carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Nash, that the meetings of the National Committees be held at 4 o'clock or later on Tuesday afternoon, April 15. Seconded by Mrs. DeBolt and carried.

Miss McDuffee referred to the request in the report of the Recording Secretary General that reports to be made at Congress be sent to her office in advance, and urged that word be taken back to the different states so that state chairmen could get their reports to the respective National Chairmen early.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to the President General for the wonderful luncheon given by her.

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and accepted as read.

The President General announced that the next meeting would be held on Saturday, April 12, 1924, at 10 a.m.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS, Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADOUARTERS MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1923-1924

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